At Steamboat on the North River,

May 21, 1838.

To the Brethren of the Siam Mission.

Dear Brethren,

I wrote you at some length on the 28th of December, & since then there has not been, until now, any opportunity. In the parcel of letters I took from the Rooms for answering by the Albion, which sails this week with missionaries from New York, I find none from you, & I have the strong impression that I have received none from you since my last. At any rate, I have somehow left the behind, if ~~[illegible]~~

The missionaries who are to sail in the Albion, which goes direct to Singapore, are Mess Thomson & Pohlman, of the Ref. Dutch Church & Messrs. Ball & Wood, for Singapore.

We have three or four in view for Siam, one of whom is both a minister of the gospel and a printer. The times are such yet, that there is little prospect of their going before next spring. But it may be otherwise.

We send you medicines & printing paper, as Mr. Hill will write you. All your requests have been noted, & I presume attended to.

I have had one conversation with Mr. Malcolm since his return, & am expecting to have another. We merely touched upon your mission, not having time to go into it as I wish to do. The interview was a pleasant & profitable one to me. I may have occasion to advert more particularly to the results of our conversation at a future time.

I now recollect that a number of letters were received from your mission since the date of my last. I regret that I should have overlooked them, on coming away. I was much pleased with Dr. Bradley's manner of writing on the subject of dispensaries, etc. My strong impression that you will all be firmly convinced ultimately of the correctness of the ground we have taken. Our object is to keep, if possible, the preaching of the Gospel in the fore front & prominent in our system of operations. We are almost the only society, (I believe there is but one other & that a small one) which sends out missionary physicians, as such, & I feel some anxiety as to what will be the result of it in the long run. One result I see already, & that is, few men, who now offer to go as missionaries of the Board, think it can possibly be their duty to go beyond the reach of a physician. We shall perhaps have to take the ground of other societies, that our physicians shall also be preachers of the gospel; & in saying this I do not mean to say, that our preachers should also become ~~missionaries~~ physicians. We must learn by experience, & may we all be taught of God.

Give us as speedily as may be all we need to know before sending you a reinforcement

I will make some inquiry relative to Miss Good-year, but have doubts whether I shall encourage her to think of going. I have not heard from her for two years past. I had then some doubts whether it was best for her to go on a mission. Besides, we must send out the ordained missionaries before we make many appointments of single females; unless we have ample funds.

Desiring affect. regards to your partners, I am, Dear Brethren, as ever, most truly yours,

R. Anderson, Secy. of the
A. B. C. F. M.

Rev. Messrs. Johnson & Robinson,
Bankok:
Siam.

Ship Albion.

Rev. R. Anderson May 21st 1838
Rec'd Oct 15th
Ans'd Dec 3

Rev. R. Anderson May 21 1838
Rec'd Oct 15th 1838
Ans'd Dec 3d 1838

(3)

Missionary Rooms of the A. B. C. F. M.

Boston, June 1838.

To the Brethren of the Siam mission.

Dear Brethren

I wrote ~~you~~ Dec. 28th & May 21st. I now write a few lines by the Francis Hamilton, which is bound hence to Singapore.

The only letters from your mission to be acknowledged are from Mr. Robinson, written from Singapore; one dated Sep. 18th, another without date, & the other a copy of a letter addressed to Mr. Malcom on the subject of interference. Accompanying these were [illegible] publications, viz. Hist. of the Ch.; Life of Christ; & [illegible] of the Law.

Five clerical missionaries have been designated to your field, viz. Messrs. S. R. M. Hastings, Jesse Caswell, N. S. French (who is also a printer), A. H. Hinsdale, & Asa Hemenway. We hope to send them in the fall, but the prospect is not so good as I could wish.

Rev. R. Anderson May 21 1838
Rec'd Oct 15th 1838

We are on good terms with our brethren at the Baptist Missionary Rooms, but have to be careful how we approach the subject of interference with us at Bangkok. The sectarian spirit is more awake than common, just now, in the denomination. But if we take time, & are forbearing, & let our brethren think out the subject for themselves, we believe they will aim to avoid interfering with us. Mr Malcom did indeed say to me, that he was averse to the principle of dividing the missions of different denominations geographically; but when I asked him if I was to understand him to be in favor of our going into Burmah, he seemed to think, as I thought, more favorably of geographical metes & bounds. The subject only needs to be looked at calmly, & in the exercise of the christian spirit towards our brethren & fellow laborers, to be at length

Rev. R. Anderson June 15th 1838
Rec. Nov. 8th Answered Dec 3d

understood. Bankok is a field, however, which you ought not to relinquish to anybody, though it is doubtful whether we ought, in any manner, to assert an exclusive claim upon so large and ~~place~~ populous a place. We must also have the privilege of going up the river to an indefinite extent, on our way to China, etc. May the Lord incline the rulers to give us this privilege.

You will do well to have manuscripts in preparation to go to press as soon as you have a printer & ample means; both of which will come upon you unexpectedly; the latter in the form of grants from the Bible & Tract Societies.

I am in constant expectation of more extended communications. We are all in general health. With prayers for your peace & prosperity, & affect. remembrance to your partners, I am, as ever, most truly yours,

R. Anderson,
Sec. of A. B. C. F. M.

Rev. R. Anderson June 15th 1838
Rec Nov 6th Answd Dec 3d

Rev. Messrs. Robinson & Johnson
Bankok
Siam

Rev R Anderson
June 15th 1838 Recd Nov 6th
Ansd Dec 3d 1838

M

Missionary Rooms of the A.B.C.F.M.

Boston Oct. 4. 1838.

To the Brethren of the Siam Mission.

Dear Brethren,

I wrote you May 21st & June 15th. On the 11th ult. I received the following communications; viz.

Your annual report, dated Dec. 1st, 1837.

Joint letter, dated Feb. 1, 1838.

Catalogue of Mission Library, Jan. 23

Tabular view for 1837.

Mr. Johnson & others concerning Siamese servants.

Mr. Johnson, dated Singapore March 31st.

Doct. Bradley, dated Jan. 9. 13. 1838, & Jan. 31st.

It was decided by the Committee, some time since, in relation to cases that came up in some of the Indian missions — but without going into the abstract merits of the question — that it was not expedient for the Board or its missionaries, to purchase the liberty of slaves

Rev R Anderson
June 15th 1838 Rec. Mar 6th

[illegible] two, showing their personal services refunding the money paid for their ransom, the Committee instructs the missionaries to liberate them from their contracts & let them go free at once. The decision applies to the cases in hand. Public opinion in this country will not justify the liberation of slaves by the Board or its missionaries in this manner; & we can of course do it in no other manner; except by the preaching of the gospel. We therefore earnestly advise you against procuring servants in this manner, & recommend that you place yourselves in circumstances to enable you to assure us, in your next letters, that you have none in your employ, who are thus working out the price of their redemption. I suppose the twenty dollars which Dr. Montgomery [illegible] paid to free to Mr. Johnson on account of the [illegible], may be returned to him with as little delay as possible. You can have no adequate idea of the unhappy influence these things would have, if told in this country, or in England. At the same time, I am myself by no means sure that this mode of redeeming men from slavery, is not a work of true benevolence; but it is a good, which, in these days, it is impossible to keep from being spoken evil of.

We shall endeavor to get off a reinforcement of your mission this winter, or very early in the Spring, so that the company may get to Siam before the N. W. monsoon begins to blow. One of the company will be both a printer & preacher. The number of missionaries will probably be four or five. You will not cease to pray that they may come filled with the spirit of love & zeal.

We regret much to hear of the failure

of Mrs. Johnson's health. May these trials prove for the advancement, rather than the hindrance of the mission. But how this is to be is at present hid from us.

I send you a printed account of the late meeting of the Board. We also send private letters (if there are any), periodicals, &c.

Renewing affect. regards to your partner, I am, as ever, most truly yours,

R. Anderson,
Secy of A.B.C.F.M.

Rev. R. Anderson Oct 4th
1838 - Recd March 29th
Ansd July

6

Missionary Rooms of the A. B. C. F. M.
Boston, Dec. 6. 1838.

Dear Brethren,

Understanding that the Rev. Corodon H. Slafter, a missionary of the American Baptist Board, is about to embark for Siam, I commend him to your christian & fraternal acquaintance. This I do with great pleasure, though I have no personal acquaintance with him. There is work enough in Siam for more missionaries than that Board & ours together are likely to send there, & there is another labourer. We hope to send four or five more within two or three months. Mean-

---

of Mr.

& Mrs. Johnson, & the lamented decease of the latter
soon after their arrival, & while her husband was

will receive Mr. Slatter in love, & cherish his acquaintance with christian affection.

I am, Dear Brethren, as ever,
most truly yours,
R. Anderson,
Sec. of A.B.C.F.M.

To the
Missionaries of the A.B.C.F.M.
Bankok, Siam.

of Mr.

& Mrs. Johnson, & the lamented decease of the latter

soon after their arrival & while her husband was

Rev. Charles Robinson,
Bankok,
Siam.

(per the Mission)

Rev. C. H. Slafter.

Miſsionary Rooms of the A. B. C. F. M.
Boston, Dec. 8. 1838.

To the Brethren of the Siam Miſsion.

Dear Brethren,

I wrote you June 15th & Oct. 4th. The only communications received since are a letter from Dr. Tracy, dated Singapore March 22d, & one from Mr. Johnson dated Mauritius July 30th. From the account given of Mrs. Johnson's health, I have no doubt they did wisely to return home. The case was an extreme one, in which no change of place, save that which would bring her to the rest & comforts of her native land, would be effectual; & I fear that will not be. The rule of the Board on the subject of the return of miſsionaries, as it now stands, will exactly meet the case; but had there been no modification, the Committee would no doubt have regarded & treated the ~~case~~ extra~~ordinary~~ case as an extraordinary one.

You need have no fear that in the administration of this or any other rule the Committee will be wanting in a kind regard for your happiness & prolonged usefulness.

The two brethren Robbins & Tracy, by a singular train of providences, appear to have been shut up to Siam, if they remained in the East. Can it be that we are to be restricted to two or three points in the archipelago? As things were, they both undoubtedly did right in proceeding to Siam. Doct. Tracy writes that, in the opinion of an experienced surgeon, it is extremely doubtful whether Mrs. Tracy's health will permit her to remain within the tropics. Should it be found that the constitution is such that they cannot pursue their missionary labors, I have no doubt but the Committee will approve of their returning, much as they would regret the necessity.

We are expecting to send you, within two months, a reinforcement of five missionaries, one of whom, though ordained, will act as a printer in the mission. As there will probably be some change in the company, I will not now give you their names. We feel a most lively interest in your mission, & shall not be backward to give you all the support of every kind in our power. I beseech you, Dear Brethren, cultivate union among yourselves, & confidence in the Committee to whom you & we look ~~fo~~ equally for direction, & in us whose duty it is to act as your medium of communication with the Committee & theirs with you. We have one object, one interest, & must labor and rejoice together.

It is settled that the Baptist Board will continue to prosecute their mission in Siam. You will therefore lay your plans to cooperate harmoniously with the brethren of this society. In dividing your labors, you will of course see that nothing is done to prevent our ascending the rivers, & marching in any practicable direction upon the countries to the east & north. A division of labor, however, can better be accomplished, if accomplished at all, after the reinforcement has entered the field.

In respect to the rule of the Board on the return of missionaries out of health, we understand it as providing that in extreme cases, where the necessary change of climate cannot be obtained short of the United States, the missionary can return, with the consent of his mission.

We do not know what amount of funds is necessary to meet your annual expenses. Mr. Hill will make the best arrangement in his power. We have received, I believe, no estimate from you.

Dec. 10.

Since I began this letter I have heard that the Ship Wm. Brown, with Mr. & Mrs. Johnson, has arrived at Philadelphia. No letters have yet been received, & we know only the fact just mentioned.

May you, dear Brethren, be constantly favored with the divine presence, & may the best of Heaven's blessings rest upon you.

Desiring affectd. respects to your partners, I am, dear Brethren, as ever,

most truly yours,

R. Anderson,

Secd. of A.B.C.F.M.

Rev. Charles Robinson, or
Doct. Dan B. Bradley;
Bankok;
Siam.

(For the mission.)
Ship Minea.

Dr R. Anderson Dec 8th 1838
Recd June [illegible] 11th 1839
Ansd July

Missionary Rooms of the A. B. C. F. M.
Boston, Jan. 25, 1839.

To the Brethren of the Siam Mission.

Dear Brethren,

Mr. Johnson & his wife & child arrived at Philadelphia on the 7th inst., as I believe I mentioned in my last dated 8th & 10th ult°. We had then only seen the arrival of the ship reported in the newspaper. Mr. Johnson has since made us a very pleasant & useful visit, but was obliged to leave Mrs. Johnson in Philadelphia, where she had the prospect of being detained until the Spring, not being able to travel by land without too great exposure. While here he received a letter from her, saying that she was better, & that he need not hasten his return. He remained here but two days, & then spent two or three with his father in Connecticut.

---

of Mr.
& Mrs. Johnson, & the lamented decease of the latter
soon after their arrival, & while her husband was

there he received a letter to hasten his return, but before he reached Phil^a^ his beloved partner had ceased to live on earth. A violent diarrhoea hurried her away, & she died on the 8th inst., — I believe; Mr. Whiston's letter is not now by me; — two or three days before he reached the city. Our bereaved brother, as you may suppose, is much afflicted, but at the same time remarkably sustained by divine grace, which is sufficient for him. Mrs. J. was not allowed the satisfaction of seeing any of her friends, but she was the sooner introduced into the presence of One, whom she loved above all earthly friends. Mysterious Providence, that spared her so long & no longer! But though he slay us, we can trust him.

I perceive our bereaved brother's thoughts begin already to revert strongly toward him. We have advised him to spend a year in the country, & to return to him, so as to go up in the favoring monsoon of the next year.

We are now looking for a passage for the brethren destined to Siam — five in number; viz. Messrs. Nathl. S. Benham, Jesse Caswell, H. S. G. French, Asa Hemenway, & Lyman B. Peet. They are all ordained, but Mr. French will take charge of the press. We trust the Lord will be pleased to send them forth in season to get to Siam before the winds become unfavorable.

It may perhaps be proper for me to say, that the missions of the Board in your part of the world, are independent of each other. At the same time it is of the utmost importance that there be a mutual good understanding between them all. It is possible that some remarks of ours may

of Mr.

& Mrs. Johnson, & the lamented decease of the latter soon after their arrival, & while her husband was have given occasion for the idea that the central position of Singapore gives the mission there some advisory power, but it is not so, & I presume the brethren in Singapore have not so regarded the matter. The several missions are related, but independent of each other; their only accountability is to the Committee, the Board, & their patrons at home.

I shall expect to write you more at ~~length~~ length when the brethren sail; & meanwhile am, as ever, with fervent prayer for your happiness & prosperity as a mission & as individuals,

most truly yours,

R. Anderson,

Sec. of A. B. C. F. M.

Rev R Anderson Secy
Jan 25th 1839 Rec'd June 18[illegible]
Ans'd July

Missionary House, Boston,
June 27. 1839.

To the Brethren of the
Siam Mission.

Dear Brethren,

My last letters to you were dated Dec. 8th & 10th, & Jan. 25th. Dec. 10th I wrote also to Dr. Tracy. I have now the following communications to acknowledge, viz.

Joint letter, dated Aug. 3d.
Annl. Report of Mission, Dec. 1st.
Mr. Robinson, Aug. 25th, 27th, Sep. 18th,
Dr. Bradley, June 7th, Aug. 29th, Oct. 24th, Dec. 3d, Dec. —, Journal, Jan. 1 — Sep. 9th.
Mr. Robbins, May 30th, Aug. 30th, Oct. 30th, & Duplicate (including one from Mrs. R.), Dec. 1st.
Dr. Tracy, July 3d, Oct. 22d.

I mentioned in my last the arrival of Mr. & Mrs. Johnson, & the lamented decease of the latter soon after their arrival, & while her husband was absent from her. Mr. Johnson's present expectation is to join your company once more, if it be the will of God, about a year from the present time.

The company you have been so long expecting is now on the point of embarkation in the ship Arno, Capt. Nott, which is under engagement to take them to Siam. It consists of Messrs. Benham, Caswell, ~~Hemenway~~, French, & Peet, & Miss Pearce & Miss Taylor.

It may be interesting to you to know, that Capt. Nott is the son of the Rev. Samuel Nott, one of the first missionaries of the Board.

I would also introduce to your acquaintance & commend to your kind & affectionate interest, Mr. Henry M. Hill, the eldest son of our Treasurer, who holds a station in the ship & goes out in her, with the hope of recovering his health. He sustains an excellent character, & is [illegible] highly respectable young [illegible]

[illegible] much [illegible] Your attentions

to him will oblige his parents & numerous

friends.

Mr. French is a printer, as well as preacher, & will expect to take charge of the printing establishment, under direction of the mission. Another press, with the apparatus of a small bindery, & ornamental type & cuts, etc. are sent, agreeably to your request.

We are much inclined to your opinion, that your principal force should be spent on the Siamese language, & that the Chinese will be of comparatively little real use in Siam. We think, also, that your thoughts, labor & strength should be given to Siam, rather than to China. Let the planting of the [illegible] in Siam be the object of your united papers & narratives. It will be worth your serious inquiry whether, in your schools for Chinese children, the Roman characters should not take the place of the Chinese, & the youth be educated for Siam, where they will probably spend their lives, rather than for China. The considerations you adduce on this subject, are certainly very striking.

We have never supposed that you had free consent given you to form stations where you pleased in the kingdom. You should not scatter your forces too much. It is well to ask as few favors of the govt. as possible. The govt. may willingly connive at your going here or there, when it would feel bound to deny you permission to go if you were to ask it; & after it had formally denied the permission, it might feel constrained to punish disobedience. The Lord give you wisdom to act wisely in this matter.

pea.

While we are bound everywhere to give heed to the laws, ~~the [illegible]~~ written, & unestablished policy of a nation in respect to foreigners, may not have claims, except upon our christian discretion. As the government becomes more acquainted with you, it is to be presumed that its suspicions & fears will be allayed. In determining upon the location of the new brethren, you will bear in mind the importance of concentrating as much attention, labor & influence as possible upon particular places. We have perhaps not thought enough of this in times past. ~~[illegible]~~

I believe I have in former letters acknowledged our obligations to you for the maps you have sent us. I must again repeat this acknowledgement. Every good representation of this kind as well as every picture of objects & scenes among you will be useful.

The Committee have placed the allowance to your mission, for the year subsequent to the arrival of the reinforcement, at (9,000) nine thousand dollars.

This includes a provision, such as we suppose may be necessary, to secure comfortable habitations for the new brethren; also for the press, schools, incidentals, & for the support of the five brethren of the reinforcement & their families, the two single females, & Messrs. Robinson, Bradley & Nacess; but not for Mr. Robbins, as we suppose that he either ~~has~~ ~~who~~ is already on his return, or will return in the "Arno." I presume Mr. Robbins has communicated to you the views we have felt it to be our painful duty to write him on the subject of his return to this country, though there is no reference to ~~these~~ the subject

7

in any ~~of the letters from [illegible]~~ there

of Mr. & Mrs. Robbins ~~I have sent copies~~. To the

mission of which I have written to Mr. Robbins

in relation to this matter, that, while you repeat

with us the necessity for such a step, you may

be able to cooperate more understandingly with

us, & give Mr. Robbins such advice & assist-

ance as the case shall require. His recall has been

grown out of the conviction which has been

forced upon the Committee, since his ap-

pointment, & especially since his entrance into

the field, that he has not the necessary

qualifications for a missionary to the

nations in ~~that~~ part of the world. If the

Committee erred in his appointment, it is to

be regretted in view of so painful a result; as

are there other steps also which bear the relation

to his appointment of causes to the effect. We

~~But all that blame is [illegible] attached~~ any-
of a nature not easily to be
~~thing. if they were not easily~~ avoided, as
they grow out of the shortsightedness & other imperfections of human nature. When discovered, the only course is, with humility & prayer, to avoid the consequences of them to the individual & the cause as soon & as far as may be possible. Mr. ~~Rodgers~~ Robbins's return, if it be in the spirit which we hope he will exercise, will not be seriously injurious to him;—less so, unless we misjudge, than his continuance in the mission,—& it will unquestionably be better for the cause. I ought perhaps to say, ~~that~~ in view of a remark in one of his letters, that we have not been influenced by anything he has written for publication, or any article in the religious papers of this country, as we have seen

[illegible]

[illegible] if he has written any-
thing has been published

Dr. May has requested permission to
return to this country. Should the ~~Commission~~
think there is a necessity for the return
of Dr. ~~Letter~~ May on the score of health,
or for other reasons, the expression of that
opinion will no doubt secure the approval
of his return ~~home~~ by the Committee. We
hope, however, that no such necessity will
[illegible]
Dr. May supposes that ~~there~~ must have
been a revolution of opinion in the Com-
mittee in ~~relation~~ to Dispensaries, or Missiona-
ry hospitals. There has been some change,
~~rather~~ ~~[illegible]~~ been some changes of opinion

on the subject of medical practice as a part of our system of missionary operations, growing out of the progress of experience; & there may be other changes to come, though of what nature I can scarcely conjecture: for the subject is by no means in a settled state. We have gone into it practically far more than other societies, & there are societies, I believe, which will have nothing to do with it. What first shook our confidence in it was perceiving how difficult it was to keep the medical practice in its proper place as to notoriety, expense, &c., & how it was running into hospitals, & bringing down our enterprise, in view of the heathen, the character & the world, from its high spiritual character. I believe the subject of

[illegible]

hospitals had not [illegible] any attention

~~at the time~~ of Dr. Tracy's enlar-

been the for-

mation. Since then ~~there has~~

opinion with respect to them,

matter. I am [illegible]. If,

in no other respects a change.

appears to think, they are essential to the

usefulness of a physician among the

heathen, that fact will certainly have

the effect to discourage the sending of

physicians into the missionary field.

We take the ground of not supporting the

dispensary, or hospital, but, if others, as

at Canton, will support the hospital, we,

for the present, find no difficulty in sup-

porting the missionary physician, his hos-

pital practice notwithstanding. Meanwhile

the lights of experience are increasing, &

God is making known his will in

as well as all other relations.

I think of nothing further in the way of business. We commend the instructions given to these brethren to your especial attention. We send your periodicals, &c. as usual. Desiring an interest in your prayers, I am, dear Brethren, as ever,

most affect.y & truly yours,

R. Anderson

Sec.y of A.B.C.F.M.

P.S. I thought that I had communicated the following resolution of the Prudential Committee, adopted on the 5th of March last, viz.

"Resolved,— That the Rev. Samuel P. Robbins be requested to return by the first suitable opportunity for coming direct to the United States, & that the treasurer of the mission be authorized to pay the necessary expenses."

& I find no evidence of its having been transmitted. Indeed I believe there has been no opportunity. The Com.ee will expect Mr. Robbins to return in the "Arno".

(Copy)

Extract from a letter written by Rev. Dr. Anderson to Rev. H. S. Robbins dated New York city, May 22, 1838.

The question arises with much interest, to what field you shall go. I infer from the general tenor of yr letters, that you are looking towards Siam, but that you will probably remain at Singapore till you hear from us. Indeed we are in doubt whether you are entirely clear in to the subject of yr future duty, — whether you feel yrself called in Providence to give yr labors to some one heathen people, or whether, in leaving yr native land, you have not put it out of yr power to perform duties to it, which you regard as incumbent upon you. If you have any misgivings on this subject, we shall hardly expect you to be happy, and in the best situation to love and do good to the souls around you, anywhere, except in yr native land, and it would unquestionably be better for you to return, and you might consider this as giving you authority to do so.

I ought, perhaps, to go further, and, in the exercise of that frankness which is incumbent upon us, say, that we have no doubt yr happiness and usefulness would both be greater in this country, than in any of the countries of Southeastern Asia and the Archipelago. An apprehension of this kind was awakened before you sailed, and it has been gaining strength since yr arrival in the Archipelago. The habits of yr mind are not sufficiently practical for a mission, and especially a new mission, among the heathen; and yet are compatible with much usefulness in numerous situations calling for labor in yr native land. Our Committee have had no action (at any rate they had none before I came away) on the subject of yr return, but I have no reason to think they would regard it unfavorably. It is possible you do not, and for a time may not, take the same views of this subject that we do, but I cannot doubt you will ultimately. So far as I know, the views I have expressed are those entertained by my brethren at the Rooms.

You will understand, that, while it is not the design of this letter to make it yr duty to return, its effect will be to justify you in the view of the Committee, should you return. I have not written it without great reluctance. I ought to add, as what has increased my hesitation, that the qualifications of yr excellent partner for missionary service among the heathen, have never, to my knowledge, been questioned, and I suppose are unquestionable. I hope you will both regard this letter as entirely accordant with sincere and warm christian regard on my part, as it certainly is. I have public, official duties to perform, which are sometimes very painful and unwelcome to me as a man and a friend and brother. The present is one. My conviction, however, is strong that the course I have suggested for you, is one that will promote, in the end, yr own usefulness (to say nothing of yr happiness,) as well as the good of the cause of missions.

I refer you to no one for advice, and yet you will of course seek advice when you think it may be useful. Should you return with yr family, it should be in some vessel bound for the United States; I mean, you should not come by way of England, or St. Helena, or any other route involving extra expense. Yet it might be well, perhaps, to take passage, if you can with convenience, in the Albion, notwithstanding she goes first to Canton. Her accommodations are excellent and she is chartered by our good friends Messrs. Olyphant & Co.

Mr Arms has informed me, that the state of his health is such he will deem it his duty to ask a dismission from the service of the Board. I think the Committee will undoubtedly grant his request.

May the trials, dear Brother & sister, to which you are subjected, be eminently sanctified, and work out for you patience, experience, and a hope that maketh not ashamed."

(Signed) R. Anderson.

The following is a postscript appended to a duplicate of the letter from which the above extract is taken. The duplicate was sent by the "G. Staunton":

"P.S. June 10th Missionary Rooms, Boston. — Since returning from New York, I have read the preceding letter to the Prudential Committee, who voted their concurrence in the views therein expressed on the subject of yr return to this country."

R. A.

Rev R. Anderson.
Answered Jan. 1840.

Rev. Messrs. Robinson, Bradley, Jr.
(for the mission)
Bankok;
Siam.

or any other
Take pas-

seen
yr fa
mean,
invite
page, if

Missionary House, Boston,

Nov. 4, 1843.

~~To the~~ Siam Mission

Dear Brethren,

My last to you was dated June 22 & 30. I now write by the "Sarah Parker," which goes to Batavia, & probably to ~~Singapore~~. She takes letters & pamphlets, & various [illegible] in compliance with your request.

I send you a calendar from Nov. 1842 to the end of 1843. I suppose the Siamese year begins with November, from the nature of your request. We shall soon have a calendar for 1844 in prospect.

Since my last, I have received Mr. Johnson's letter dated ~~Singapore~~ April 23d, Mr. Caswell's, Jan. 26th, Mr. Hemenway's, July 9, 1840, & Mr. Bradley's journal in two MSS, beginning July 18th & Sep. 15th.

We have still nothing from you ~~to bring up~~ matters ~~of business~~. It is a good sign, as it results from your quiet & steady pursuit of your objects as a mission.

I would invite your special attention to the report of the Annual meeting of the Board in Philadelphia in the New York Observer of Sep. 18th, the Dayspring No. 2, & the minutes in the Annual Report. The New York Observer account is exerting a great & salutary influence in the community. So is the more extended report in the Boston Recorder. It was a remarkable meeting, & I hope will form an era in the history of the Board, if not in the history of benevolence in this country. You will see, however, abundant cause for great economy, & for making your expenses fall, if possible, considerably short of the limit placed upon them. We need to receive 330,000 dollars to pay the appropriations for this year & get out of debt. It is hard to make mercantile men see how such a debt as ours is consistent with a wise administration. It is certain that the debt must, at all events, be reduced very considerably during the present year." At the present moment it is 67.000 dollars! I hope the proceedings at our late meeting will be the means, in the hand of God, of breaking up the lethargy, which the last five years have brought on spirit of benevolence in our churches. We have strong hopes, & yet are not without many fears. Do not spend a dollar more than is absolutely necessary, till you hear that this incubus has been taken off, both ~~from the community~~ the spiritual one from the community, & the financial one from the Board.

We send you copies of the Annual Report, & a copy of the printed Letter we are sending, by order of the Board, to all the corporate & honorary members.

Desiring a continued interest in your prayers, I am, Dear Brethren, as ever, very affectionately & truly yours,

Rufus Anderson, Sec. of
A. B. C. F. M.

Rev. A. Hemenway,
Sec.y of the Siam mission;
Bankok;
Siam.

Ship "Sarah Parker".

On board the Arno,
Boston Harbor.
July 6. 1839.

To the Brethren of
the Siam mission;

Dear Brethren,

In introducing to you Miss Pierce & Miss Taylor I would say, that we refer it to the mission to decide in which of your families they shall respectively reside. Dr. Bradley has written most on the subject of sending ~~these~~ out labourers, & it is probably through his representations mainly that these two excellent helpers are sent. Neither regard will therefore be had to his wishes in assigning them their residences; but after all the mission,

feeling.

as such, must decide the question. The
feelings of these two ladies should be kindly
consulted. We commend them to your
fraternal regards, not doubting but you
will see the importance of caring for
them, & helping them to be usefully
& happily employed.

As ever, most truly yours,

R. Anderson,

Sec. Am. B

P. S. On conferring with these two ladies
I find it is Miss Taylor's expectation that
she shall go into Dr. Bradley's family, & that
this was mentioned in her offer of servic

I think therefore that she should be so assigned. Miss Pierce says she will be desirous of becoming a member of Mr. Johnson's family on his return, he having the expectation of taking with him an intimate friend of hers. Meanwhile, & indeed always, she wishes to reside where she can be most useful.

I do not see any difficulty in the way of gratifying their wishes.

To the Brethren of the
Siam Mission;
Bangkok.
Siam.

Care of
Mr. Hunter

Introductory letter from
Rev R. Anderson
July 6. 1839.
Respecting Miss Pierce & Taylor

Missionary House, Boston,
May 6, 1840.

To the Brethren of the Siam Mission.

Dear Brethren,

Mr. Greene, in my absence, under date of March 7th, acknowledged the letters received previous to that time.

The following resolutions of the Prud. Com. will be a reply to the inquiries in Mr. ~~Johnson's~~ Robinson's letter of Jany. 21. 1839; viz.

1. "That in remitting the grants made by Bible & Tract Societies, the loss on remittances is to be charged to the grants of the respective societies; & that the charges properly made on these funds for translating, editing, distributing, etc. should be entered in the accounts rendered by the several missions to the Treasurer of the Board, & go to make up the sum annually allowed for the general expenses of the mission."

The theory is, that, in printing Bibles & Tracts, &c.

the Board acts as the agents of those societies, & is paid _all_ the fair costs of the operation.

2. "That in future the pound sterling be estimated at five dollars, by the missions in their annual schedules of their probable necessary expenditures, & by the Comm. in the annual appropriations to the missions."

The result of the attempt to form a station at Aughin should not discourage you. _Judicious_ attempts to break forth on the right hand & left are no doubt desirable.

We tenderly sympathize with Mr. & M Robinson in the severe bereavement menti in Mr. R's letter of July 18th.

Doct. Bradley's success in introducing inoculation for the small pox has excited no small interest here. We will receive letters from physicians on the subject of inoculating the cow with small pox, & thus obtaining kine pox, which is now held to be the same in nature.

I have now to acknowledge letters as follows; viz.

Mr. Robinson's view of the mission premises at Bankok, which has been engraved for the June Herald.

Mr. Robinson's journal from Sept. 14 to Nov. 7.
" letter, Nov. 16. 1839.

Mr. Bradley, Oct. 7th, 15th, 28th.
Mr. Caswell, Dec. 3d, 5th, 6th.
Mr. French, Dec. 4th & 5th.
Mr. Peet, Oct. 29th.

We were disappointed that the Arno did not go up to Bankok, but perhaps it was well. Capt. Nott's treatment of Mr. & Mrs. Robbins was so ungentlemanly that we made complaint to his employers. The ship has gone again to sea, but under another commander.

I thought your praise of him was "faint praise," but doubtless as much as he deserved. His treatment of Henry Martyn Hill shocked us all. I am sorry to see the palpable evidences of his ~~[illegible]~~ destitution of religious sense. He did not act as well by the company entrusted [illegible], as he ought to have done.

Mr. & Mrs. Robbins & Doct. & Mrs. Mary have both reached this country. Our interviews with them have been very pleasant — I should think mutually so. They have at their own requests been released from their connection with the Board. Dr. Mary left us today. Perhaps he will write in relation to the facts — that se to me to be many — which he had misapprehended. He regards the climate of tha part of the world with being charged with excitement for missionaries. So you will be on your guard against influences from that quarter.

Remember to send us your annual schedule of necessary expenses for a year.

We shall rejoice to hear of the safe arrival of you all in your destined field.

Miss Agnew, it seems, has bound herself to Ceylon, as Mrs. Minor.

Remember us without ceasing in your prayers, & believe me to be, as ever,

most affectionately & truly

yours,

R. Anderson,

Sec'y. of A.B.C.F.M.

Rev. Charles Robinson,
(for the mission)
Bankok;
Siam.

Care of Mr. A. North,
Singapore.

Missionary House Boston
Oct. 3. 1840.

To the Siam Mission,

Dear Brethren,

The physicians have given such decided opinions in favor of Mr. Johnson's returning to Siam, that he may be expected to take the first convenient opportunity. Mr. Robbins & Doct. Tracy have both asked & received a release from their connection with the Board. The former is now at Marietta, & the latter remains in Vermont.

We have not yet heard of the arrival of your little company at Bankok, but it is a pleasure we are daily expecting.

We have been pained by your pecuniary embarrassments. Mr. Hill thinks you must have suffered a good deal before the relief came. The only method of avoiding such embarrassments is to keep us informed, beforehand, of the amount of your necessities, & of the amount of money on hand from time to time. If you cannot form a judgment what your necessities will be, how can our Treasurer? We have no means on our files of forming a judgment at all satisfactory what your necessary expenses will be in the year 1841. Mr. Hill says the bills now on the way or actually received will give you funds in advance. It will be necessary to keep this in mind in your expenditures, or you may again be embarrassed by delay. But if your expenses are within the limit prescribed by the committee, (& we know not yet what that limit should be,) & you inform Mr Hill promptly from time to time how much you have on hand, there is no need of your being seriously embarrassed; while the community keeps us in the necessary amount of funds.

I find the following letters on my files without any mark of having been acknowledged; viz. from Mr. Bradley dated July 11, 1839 & Jan. 3, 1840; Mr. Caswell, Jan. 9, 1840; Mr. Peet, Feb. 4, 1840. I know not why a part of them are without such evidence.

I find your mission makes an interesting part of our Report for the past yours. Our late annual meeting was one of uncommon interest. I send you the Minutes as far as printed. The newspaper reports of the meeting have the usual amount of errors, in reporting our remarks during the session. The community has responded to our appeals beyond what we dared to expect, but still, owing to the state of the country, we cannot tell ~~what~~ how far we are to expect better during the ensuing year. Great economy will be needed.

Having found a health excursion necessary after the annual meeting, I cannot now write you more at length; but am, as ever, with great attention,

most truly yours,

R. Anderson,

Sec. of A. B. C. F. M.

Missionary House, Boston,
Oct. 7. 1840.

To the Siam Mission.

Dear Brethren,

Our letters are on board the "Sarah Parker," & perhaps there is not time to get another line on board. But I have just received & opened letters from you ~~dated~~ written in April, & have read far enough to come upon the very distressing fact of Mr. Benham's sudden call from his earthly labors. We feel for his bereaved partner; we feel for the bereaved mission, & for the bereaved cause. Mysterious event! May it be sanctified to us all. I cannot write now to Mrs. Benham, but she has our tenderest sympathies. I presume letters have come for her friends, but I will write them today.

the Lord in mercy cause this grievous affliction to be the precursor of great spiritual blessings to the mission & those for whom our departed Mother prayed & labored to the last.

In greatest haste, but, as ever,
most affect.y & truly yours,
R. Anderson

Rev. H. H.

[illegible] House, Boston

[illegible] 1840.

[illegible]

[illegible] 1840.

[illegible]

Dated April 14th

Rev. Charles Robinson,
Bankok,
(for the Mission)
Siam.

Care of Rev. Joseph S. Travelli,
Singapore.

Ship "Sarah Parker".

Missionary House, Boston,
Nov. 16, 1840.

To the Siam Mission.

Dear Brethren,

I wrote you May 6th by way of England, & Oct. 3d & 7th by the "Sarah Parker". I write now by the "United States", which takes Mr. & Mrs. Johnson, on his return to the field of his former labors.

The "returns" of your mission for the year 1839, arrived Oct. 7th, too late for this year's Report. I have also the pleasure of acknowledging the following letters; viz.

From Mr. Caswell, in behalf of the mission, dated Feb. 11th, 1840.
" Messrs. Hemenway & Robinson, dated April 14th.

From Doct. Bradley, containing journal extracts for 1840, April 4th.

Do. April 10th.

Mr. Caswell, April 2d, 9th, 10th, & his journal for April.

From Mr. Peet, Singapore May 9th.

" Mr. Hemenway, Jan. 6, 1840.

" Mr. Benham, Feb. 13th & 26th, 1840.

The sudden death of Mr. Benham has filled us all with mourning. We heard of it on the day of my last to you, as you will have perceived. I shall write Mrs Benham by the present opportunity. We hope that she will find still a field of usefulness, as a female assistant missionary, sufficient to make it worth while for her to remain on the ground.

The successful introduction of vaccination is matter for grateful acknowledgment to the Giver of all good. We have thought it due to give considerable prominence in the Report to the introduction of inoculation as you will see. Although ~~the~~ entire Report is not yet through the press, we send you copies of the sheets relating to your mission.

~~You ask~~ for more missionaries with a view to the Chinese department. We do not see how it is wise to attempt to make much of a Chinese department, in Siam. It seems to us that the members of your mission will labor to much better account in the Siamese language. There are several missions at present, which show poor claims for an addition to their number, & it is not probable the case will be otherwise for a year or two to come.

Your estimate for 1841 has been submitted to the Committee. Such is still the poor prospect for receipts, that, in dividing the sum total, it would not be safe to extend your limit, as you propose, to eleven or twelve thousand. Indeed the lamented decease of Mr. [illegible] ~~would~~ renders a less sum necessary, than when your estimate was made out. Taking every-thing into view, the Committee have placed your limit for the year 1841 at two thousand one hundred pounds sterling. (£2.100.) This includes the expenses of Mr. Johnson & family after his arrival in [illegible]; or rather you should ~~place~~ regard the

~~estimate~~ amount of your of the expenses of a family for a year, ~~&~~ as included in the sum above named on his account. You understand, however, that we do not regard your mission as yet placed on the basis of salaries. The above limit does not include the printing of the Bible & Tract Societies, whatever they may be; & I see the Tract Society is endeavoring to raise $700 for you this year. The purchase of the type foundry must be deferred, & not more than $1.200 can be furnished from our Treasury for the printing establishment, including the cost of the new fount. Probably the Bible Society will give you something, but whether they will I have no means of knowing. The Books & Apparatus you sent for would have cost between two & 500 dollars; having a regard to proportion in our estimate, the cost of what goes will not, I presume, exceed 250 dollars.

To place the limit so much short of what the good providence of God seems really to require that it should be, is very painful to the Committee: but what shall we do? Yet the sum above named will provide for the support of your families, for three or four copyists, for 9 teachers for missionaries, for building two dwelling houses & a chapel & schoolroom, for your new fount of type & a thousand dollars worth of printing, for your rent, for three native teachers, for twenty boarding scholars, & for books & apparatus as per invoice.

If the Whigs are right as to the cause of our hard times, there ought soon to be a change, for they have gained the election of President. We shall see; but I do not see much prospect of any considerable improvement in our receipts this year. Our waiting eyes should not be unto man, but unto the Lord. You will need to practice great economy.

Mr. Caswell's letter of April 14th, giving the proceedings of the mission on the subject of salaries, is too brief to serve as the basis of proceedings on that subject by the Committee. You will need to go thoroughly into the subject, with explanations & reasons, etc. The estimate of the additional cost of each child, is not according to my experience with what, we are acquainted. Every new child, indeed, in point of fact, does not increase the expenses of a family by anything like a fixed & equal proportion. My impression is, & it gains strength, that in fixing salaries among the missions, we have erred, radically, in departing from the manner of doing this at home. It would be better to fix upon some certain sum which would cover all expenses of rent, household expenses, & children whether more or less; & the sooner we can correct the evil the better. But I may be in an error. I know nothing, however, to propose. You will make your propositions to the Committee in your own way.

I am, Dear Brethren, as ever,
most affectionately & truly
yours,
R. Anderson,
Sec. of A.B.C.F.M.

Recd May 8th 1841
Ans'd 13/ Mr Caswell

Missionary House, Boston,
June 22, 1841.

To the Siam Mission;

Dear Brethren,

Opportunities are rare of late to Singapore. I send this by way of Batavia. We have received the following letters; viz.

From the Mission, dated Dec. 7, 1840, & Duplicate.
Tabular view for 1840.
List of Books printed.
Mr. Johnson, Bahia, Dec. 25, 1840.
Doct. Bradley, Aug. 24/40, & Journals, Feb. &c./39.
July &c. &c.
Mr. Caswell, June 24/40, Aug. 25th, Dec 8th.
Mr. Hemenway, Aug. 14th.
Mr. Peet, Aug. 14.
Mr. French, July 11.

We give thanks to the Lord for the measure of success he continues to grant to your mission, & that he continues to ward off from you the evil day of adversity.

Mr. Johnson is probably with you ere this. We were glad to hear of his safe progress as far as Batavia. It is no doubt well that Mr. Peet has been associated with him in the Chinese department; but the great body of the mission ought unquestionably to make ~~the Siamese~~ their chief object. ~~The~~ The permanent impression & fruits of our mission in Siam must be among the Siamese, as constituting the nation, & the grand victory sought should be over the religion of the Siamese. This may bear indeed a close resemblance to that of the Chinese — it may be substantially the same; still the Christian religion cannot, I apprehend,

be regarded as fairly rooted in him,
except it be in the Siamese race. Besides, the interest felt in your mission
here at home, will be chiefly as a
mission to the Siamese, & not the Chinese.
The Churches here will never feel
any great interest in a mission to
the Chinese, except in China. So in
Borneo, our brethren will find that
the chief interest in their labors,
at home, will be in those bestowed
upon the Dyaks, the proper natives.

I feel a sort of pleasure in seeing
you shut up in Bankok, & thus compelled, as it were, to concentrate your labors.
There has been a great mistake on this
point in some of our missions, that
of the Mahrattas for instance. Hence so
little fruit.

Still I hope the time is not distant
when you may have more enlargement.
aim at the conversion of individuals,
& to the gathering of a native church.

Though our receipts continue to be
scanty, the Committee have voted to
authorize your expending, if necessary, to
the amount of ~~one~~ thousand eight hundred &
ninety (1,890) pounds sterling in the next
year, 1842. The year in such cases
coincides with January. I hope so
large an expenditure will not be found
necessary. Your seminary by that
time will have made some progress.

We cannot forward the astronomical
calculations by this conveyance: indeed,
owing to my absence on a journey into
the western country, that matter has

been overlooked. I will see what can be done about it.

We sympathise with Mrs. Benham in her renewed trials in the loss of her babe — if it be proper to speak of the departure of such "little ones" as a loss. Death to such must be but the removal of the lambs to a better & safer fold.

The process of acclimating seems to bear rather severely upon you. We hope to hear better things in respect to the matter of health in your subsequent letters.

I am sorry to be obliged to write you in somewhat haste. However, there are not many topics calling for attention, your course is of such an even tenor. My attention is called many ways & to many things. Still we think much of you, & remember you without ceasing.

Praying the Lord to guide & bless you, I
am, Dear Brethren, as ever,
most affectionately &
truly yours,
R. Anderson,
Sec. of A. B. C. F. M.

Recd Nov 6th 1841

Rev. Jeſse Caswell,
(for the Miſsion)
Bankok:
Siam.

Invoice of articles shipped for Bankok, by Henry Hill Trea &c on board the Ship Albion, Putnam Master, at New York, bound for Singapore consigned to Mr Alfred North, of the latter place.

D. B. B. Bankok No 1 @ 3	Three Boxes, containing			
	64 Reams Medium Paper	@ 2.50	160.–	
	3 Boxes		1.75	161.75
Nos 4 @ 9	Six Boxes, containing 12 Reams each			
	72 Reams Medium Paper	@ 2.50	180	
	6 new Boxes		6.–	186.–
No 10 @ 12	Three Boxes, containing			
	27½ Reams M. Paper	@ 2.50	68.75	
	3 Boxes		1.30	70.05
Nos 13. @ 21.	Nine Boxes, containing 12 Reams each M. Paper			
	except No 17. which is 12½ – 108½ Reams	@ 2.50	271.25	
	9 New Boxes @ 1.–		9	280.25
No 22 –	One Box containing			
	"23" Reams M. Paper	@ 2.50	57.50	
	Box		50	58.–
No 23 –	One Box containing 5 Reams M. Paper	2.50	12.50	
	2 Reams Letter Paper Do.	2.75	5.50	
	Temperance papers &c			
	Box		40	18.40
D. B. Bradley Bankok. No 24.	One Barrel Donations from Clinton, N. York			
No 25	One Box Donation from Mr. Greenleaf Cambridge			
Rev Stephen Johnson Bankok No 26	One Box containing articles taken from an old Hair Trunk partly full. Donation fr. Gouverneur N.Y.		40.–	
	Carried over		40.–	774.45

Nº 26. C[illegible]ued	brot forward		40	~	774	45
	Articles of clothing made by Mrs Armstrong & others, the materials were purchased by her & cost $50.~ that sum being a Donation for that purpose		50.	~	90	~
D. B. Bradley	One Box containing					
Bankok	3 lbs Calomel @ 9.9		4	87		
Nº 27	Bottle for do			12		
	2 " Jalap @ 3/9 " " do	17	1	42		
	2 " Comp. Ext Colocynth @ 13/6		4	50		
	2 Pots @ -/4			25		
	2 " Pulv. Ipecac — 9/- Bottle for Do	16¢	3	16		
	2 " Tartar Emetic 3/- Do " "	12	1	12		
	5 " Cream Tartar @ 20¢ - Canister for Do	31	1	31		
	3 " Blistering Plaster @ 4/6		2	25		
	1 " Cantharides 7/6 Tin Canister	13¢	1	38		
	1 Oz Nitrate of Silver		1	12		
	2 lbs Sweet Spirits of Nitre @ 2/- & Bottle	25¢		92		
	2¼ " Aqua Ammonia @ 2¢ "	25		70		
	1 " Red Precipitate " 1.62 "	8¢	1	70		
	2 " Acetate of Lead 1/6 "	12		62		
	10 " Carbonate of Zinc impure @ 10.¢		1	00		
	4 Bottles Spirit Turpentine @ 21¢			84		
	2 Oz Oil Peppermint " 2/3			75		
	2 " Oil Cinnamon			37		
	2 Phials			6		
	Box			37	28	8
			28	83		
	Amount carried forward				893	2

	amount brot forward			893 28
D.B.B.	One Box containing			
Bankok No 28.	5½ lb Nitric Acid @ 1/6 Bottle for Do	1/6	1 62	
To go on deck	7¼ " Sulphuric Acid @ 8¢ "	25¢	83	
	4lb 6oz Muriatic " " /9 "	25¢	79	
	Box		25	3 49
No 29 & 30	Two Kegs containing 51 lbs each, 102 lbs printing Ink			
	@ 75¢ p lb 76.50			
	Disc 20% 15.30		61 20	
	2 Iron Bound Kegs for Do @	50¢	1.00	62 29
				958 97
	Charges			
	Purchasing, Packing & Shipping Cartage Wharfage Freight & Insurance			116.
	Boston May 18. 1838			$ 1074.97

H. Hill,
Treas.

Freight from Singapore to Bankok on the above articles 40.00
Averaging $5.04 per box, or package on the whole freight.
after deducting $1.17½ each for four additional boxes from
Singapore viz one for C Robinson $1.17½
One for J P Robbins - $1.17½

Invoice

Dr. D. B. Bradley,
Bankok.

Invoice of Goods from
H Hill May 18th 1838
Recd Bill Oct 15th 1838
Ansd Dec 7th 1838

Invoice of articles sent to Bankok — Shipped by Henry Hil
on board the Ship Louvre A. L. Gray, Master, bound for Bata
Consigned to Messrs. Paine Stricker & Co. of the same pla

Rev. Charles Robinson Bankok. Siam No. 1	One Box Donations.			
" 2	One Barrel Donations.			
Rev. S. Johnson Bankok Siam No 3.	One half Barrel Donations, from S. Johnson. Griswold. Ct.			
Dr. D B. Bradley Bankok. No 4	One Keg containing	5	60	
	20 lb. ea. 4. 6. 8 & 10d Nails — 80 lbs. @ 7cts.	2	05	
	1 Gro. Screws, ea ½ in. 26, ¾. 30, 1. 36, 1¼. 48, 1½. 65.	.	83	8 48
	1 Do do 2 inches			
No. 5	One Box containing	:	56	
	¼ lb. Pul. Ipecac. & G. S. Bottle	"	62	
	1 oz. " Opium & "	"	25	
	2 oz. Tart Antim. & "	"	50	
	¼ lb. Calomel. & " "	"	37	
	¼ " Blue Pill & Pot.	"	50	
	1 Bot. Castor Oil		25	
	2 lbs Epsom Salts & Box		25	
	½ " Senna " & Do		21	
	1. Bot. Spirits Turpentine		67	
Evaporated —	2 Qts Alcohol & Jug		6	
	¼ lb. Aloes		45	
	¼ " Pulv. Rhubarb & G. St. Bottle		38	
	¼ " Jalap & " "	5	08	

Invoice of Goods from
& Bill May 18th 1838

		Amt. brought for'd	5	07	8	4
1/2	lb.	Salt Petre & Bottle		14		
1/2	"	Chamomile & Box		25		
1	"	Super Carb Soda & Bott.		35		
1/2	"	Tartaric Acid & Do		43		
1	oz	Ergot & Phial		9		
1	"	Kino		13		
1	"	Catechu		4		
1/2	lb	Liquorice Ball		8		
2	"	Saleratus & Box		32		
1/2	"	Paregoric & Phial		31		
1/4	"	Laudanum & Do		31		
1/2	oz	Oil Peppermint & Phial		25		
1/2	"	Anniseed & Do		15		
1/2	"	Cinnamon & Do		15		
2	"	Sugar Lead & Do		12		
1	"	White Vitriol & Do		6		
1	"	Extract Gentian		12		
1/2	"	Lunar Caustic & Phial		28		
1	"	Iodine		50		
1	"	Hydriodate Potash		50		
1/4	lb.	Ext. Dandelion & Pot		37		
1/2	"	Conserve of Roses & Do		31		
2	"	Rosin		8		
1	"	Cream Tartar		20		
1/4	"	Camphor & Bottle		32		
1	"	Burg. Pitch		16		
1/4	"	Squills & Bottle		16		
2	oz	Gum Ammoniac		12		
1/2	lb	Pulv. Red Bark & Bottle	1	13		
2	oz	Fine Sponge		17		
1/2	lb	Quassia		8		
			12	73	8	48

		Amt. brot. for^d		12	73	8	4
2	oz	Salammoniac		..	6		
4	..	Imp. Carb Zinci			6		
1		Bott. best Sweet Oil			45		
1/2	lb.	Elix. Pro & Bottle			44		
1/2	..	Kid Lavender & Bott.			31		
1/2	doz	Pad Locks	@ 12/	1	..		
1/2	..	Chest ..	@ 15/	1	25		
1/4	..	Door ..	@ 36/	1	50		
1/4	..	do. .. with Knobs	@ 72	3	..		
1/2	..	Buttania Spoons	@ 6/	..	50		
1/2	..	Patent Gimblets	@ 6/	..	50		
1		Nail Hammer			75		
2	Pr	Calf Peg^d Shoes	@ 10/6	3	50		
1	..	Mens Rubber do.		1	75		
1	..	Calf Skin Lace Shoes		1	50		
1	..	Kid Slippers		1	13		
6		Church Psalmody (r Mr Johnson)		3	84		
1		Box vaccine Matter, dona.					
		Box			50	34	78

Charges

Purchasing, Packing & Shipping, Cartage, Wharfage, Freight & Insurance	10	74
	$ 54	..

E. E. Boston July 5. 1837,

H. Hill, Treas^r

Freight at $2 35. per box.

Invoice of Goods
from the Rooms dated
July 5th 1839

Com

CIRCULAR TO THE MISSIONS.

Missionary Rooms, Boston, June 23, 1837.

To the Brethren of the Siam Mission.

Dear Brethren—You will doubtless have heard, before this reaches you, of the commercial distress which has come upon our country, and upon the whole mercantile world. It began to be felt here last summer, and has ever since been growing more and more severe. Owing to this in part, and partly to the fact that a number of the missions had increased their expenditures with unexpected rapidity, (though not more rapidly than the state of the missions seemed to require,) the Board last fall was indebted nearly 39,000 dollars. Sixty missionaries and assistant missionaries were then waiting to be sent forth. The Committee, in view of the condition and prospects of the treasury, hesitated to send them. They, however, referred the case, as far as it could be done, to the patrons of the Board. From every quarter the response was urgent that there should be no delay in sending the missionaries. At Hartford, during the annual meeting of the Board, and subsequently at New York, Boston, and elsewhere, liberal pledges of pecuniary support were given in case the missionaries were sent. Indeed there could be no mistake as to the wishes of the community, and its determination to sustain the Board in this measure—so consonant with the command of Christ and the obvious duty of the churches. The missionaries were accordingly sent, at an expense of about 30,000 dollars;—*but the pledges have been redeemed only in part.* This has been owing to a state of things in the commercial world so unprecedented and peculiar, that it could hardly have been anticipated. Riches have almost literally taken to themselves wings and fled away. Merchants, manufacturers, banking institutions, etc., have had to struggle for very existence. The banks throughout the country have ceased to redeem their notes with specie. Multitudes have suffered an utter wreck of their property. The value of every description of property has depreciated. Every kind of business has suffered; and, to heighten the evil, the price of almost all the necessaries of life has every where been unusually great.

To the praise of divine grace it should be stated, however, that there has been an advance in the receipts of the Board, during the financial year which ends on the 31st of July. The receipts for ten months have been 201,000 dollars, and for the year they will probably be about 240,000. Last year, they were 176,000. Our expenditures last year, were 215,000 dollars. Most of the missions are so distant that it was hardly possible for the Committee to diminish their expenses the present year. Still,—excepting the debt of the Board and the expense of the reinforcements sent out last autumn,—the expenditures of the present year will not exceed those of the last. Including those two items, they may be about 285,000 dollars.

You perceive that our debt at the next annual meeting, will be greater than it was at the last. It will probably not be less than 45,000 dollars.

What now are the prospects of the treasury for the coming year? Last fall, the Committee made an estimate—founded generally upon the returns of the missions—of the remittances necessary to sustain the existing operations of the several missions. The sum total, not including the cost of exchange, was 182,000 dollars. You have been informed of the proportion of this sum which fell to your mission, and that you would be expected not to exceed it.* But it is now evident that the receipts of the Board will not be such as to enable the Committee to remit this amount. Should the average monthly receipts be 19,000 dollars, and not a missionary be sent forth during the year, and should 182,000 dollars be remitted, as was proposed, to the missions, the Board would be no better off in the fall of 1838, in a pecuniary point of view, than it is now. But will there be this rate of receipts? The state of the country has already been adverted to. No alleviation is perceived in any quarter, except what grows out of a cessation of business. No one can tell when the banks will resume the payment of specie. Bank and manufacturing stocks yield almost no income. The backwardness of the season threatens another scarcity of bread-stuffs, and where is the credit, where are the silver and gold, to import them from abroad? To an alarming extent, men's losses and their fearful looking for of judgments have affected their minds, bringing a sort of paralysis upon the heart and conscience. There is a kind of stupifying amazement, and a suspended animation of the moral principle so far as benevolent operations are concerned. What is given seems more the result of habit, than of wakeful, intelligent interest in the cause;—very unlike what it was a few months since—very unlike what we trust it will soon be again. Last autumn, good people could not bear the thought of detaining missionaries from their fields for want of funds. Their hearts and consciences were sensitive on this subject. From every quarter we were urged to send forth the messengers of the cross. From every quarter we received pledges and assurances as encouragements to send them, and at once the rate of receipts increased. And now, there are many who deeply sympathise in the afflictions of our Zion. But how many of the disciples of Jesus hear of the detention of missionaries with astonishing indifference! Indeed, no one now urges the Committee to send them. Three hundreds private appeals by letter to the more wealthy friends of the cause, have thus far been almost in vain, and our receipts are falling off. Last autumn, the detention of one missionary for want of funds, would have done harm; but as things now are, the sending forth of one would be deemed rash and unwise by our best friends. This is a severe trial to our faith, and we know not yet how severe it is to be, nor when it is to end.

---

* This information has been given only to the missions beyond sea.

The Results.

1. On the 9th of May, the Committee were constrained to decide that the five missionaries, who were ready and expecting to go forth the present month, could not be sent discreetly, in the existing state of the treasury;—and how soon they can be, is now utterly uncertain.

2. A circular letter is about being sent to the other thirty clerical missionaries, who have received appointments and most of whom will be ready and desirous to go next autumn, telling them that, according to present indications, they should make their arrangements for remaining in the country at least another year.

3. On the 20th of the present month, the Committee, on further consideration of the financial state and prospects of the Board, resolved, "That it is their unavoidable though painful duty to reduce the remittances to the missions under their care *forty thousand dollars* below the recent estimate for the coming year, so that the annual expenditure of the Board, including the existing debt, shall not exceed 230,000 dollars."

4. At the same meeting the Committee also resolved, "That, should the average monthly receipts fall short of 19,000 dollars, *a further reduction will be necessary.*"

This reduction was proportioned by the Committee among the several missions, and the Secretaries were instructed to inform you, that your expenses must by all means be brought within the assigned limits. This necessity cannot be more painful to you, than it is to us. If the excision deprives you of your right arm, it deprives us of ours; and *we* are so situated as to be constrained to sympathize with all the missions, and suffer with all. Distressing as the necessity is, the reduction can no longer be avoided. God in his holy providence has rendered it *our* duty and *your* duty, and it must be made. The reduction from the late appropriation to your mission for the year ending July 31, 1838, is ____________________, and the sum now stands at $3.000 dollars. Unless a knowledge of this retrocession in our work shall rouse the churches to a serious consideration of the subject, so that by vigorous and healthful acts of self-denial they shall bring a sudden and great accession to our receipts, no larger sum than $3.000 ____________ will be sent you the next year, nor can a greater sum be afforded you. You are not expected to add to it by drafts on the Treasurer of the Board. From the time you receive this letter, and until otherwise instructed by the Committee, your annual expenses should not exceed the sum above named; and this is designed to cover both your expenses on the ground and the purchases made for you at home. It is a sum total, and the mission will make the best possible use of it. Probably it will be the rate of our remittance to you, until the missionaries now under appointment are on their way to their fields. Should your expenses be suffered to exceed the specified sum, the effect of every thousand dollars must be to detain one of the missionaries who are now waiting to be sent.

You suffer not alone. The Greek and Nestorian missions each makes sacrifices to the amount of 1,000 dollars; the Smyrna and Singapore missions, each 1,500; the Syrian, 1,750; the Constantinople, 2,000; the Mahrattas, 3,500; the South India, 4,800; the Ceylon, 5,000; the Sandwich Islands, 5,600; the missions to the Indian tribes, 10,000. It is not necessary to enumerate all the missions which suffer; these will suffice. We know, and the churches will know, that these reductions are effected only by disbanding schools, reducing printing establishments, stopping printing presses, arresting the progress of seminaries, etc. etc. But then there is no alternative. The Board can remit only what it receives. The community does not, and so far as we can see will not, at present, furnish adequate means. Your expenses must therefore be reduced, at any sacrifice, to the prescribed limits; or greater evils—affecting the credit and stability of the Board, the sending forth of missionaries, and your own personal support—will ensue. We humbly hope that in answer to prayer the days of this severe visitation will be shortened, and that great good will be the ultimate result; but it will be good brought out of much evil.

Meanwhile you will naturally give yourselves, more than has hitherto been possible with many of you, to study and to the preaching of the word. Indeed it may be with some reference to such a result as this, that our sovereign Lord is thus laying his hand upon our plans and labors.

In making the reductions, the following order seems most natural. (1.) All purchases of real estate for whatever purposes; long rents, where payments are to be made in advance; buildings for schools and seminaries; buildings for dwelling houses except such as are indispensable and of the most economical nature; expensive repairs of buildings; prospective improvements. (2.) Miscellaneous printing. (3.) Common schools. (4.) Reduction of boarding-schools. (5.) Reduction of seminaries. (6.) The gradual expenditure of unexpended grants of Bible and Tract Societies. (7.) Dismission of permanent native assistants. (8.) Lay-assistants in the mission. (9.) Ordained missionaries.

The preaching of the gospel is the cheapest of all agencies, and should be supported at the sacrifice (if such a sacrifice could be supposed necessary) of schools, presses, and every thing else. And we would add, that schools, presses, etc., should not be suffered, by their necessary expenses, to stand in the way of those well qualified preachers of the gospel who are ready to go forth to the heathen.

We fear that a still further reduction will be necessary, before we have seen an end to the present distress; but our waiting eyes are unto God, and yours will be in the same direction.

A word or two of caution may not be improper. (1.) The object of this curtailment is to *preserve* the credit and stability of the Board, in a season of rare perplexity and distress throughout the commercial world; and it has that tendency and effect. It has such an influence at home, and will have it abroad. Every member of the mission, therefore, will be careful neither to write nor say any thing about these measures, which will injure the credit of the Board with commercial men. (2.) The sending home of appeals to the churches, except through the officers of the Board, should be avoided. It is much more difficult now to write suitable appeals to the churches from a great distance, especially by men who have been some time out of the country, than it once was. In the present case, by the time your appeals could reach the country, the state of things may have essentially changed.

Be assured, dear Brethren, that we have a strong fellow-feeling with you. We are in distress, but not disheartened. We believe this is meant for good, and that, if rightly used, it will result in good to the Board, its committee and officers, its missions, and the christian community. A bright morning may be expected to succeed this dark night. The Lord's hand is in this dispensation. His object is to rebuke and chasten, not destroy. The churches still possess ample means, and they will not look on and see the missions waste away. We trust they will come out of this furnace like gold tried in the fire. So may you, and so may we; and let us lean more on almighty power and grace, and less on men and means. Three years hence, who will regret this severe, this needed and salutary discipline? Let us walk more by faith, less by sight; then, the objects of faith being fixed and stable, we shall be established, strengthened, settled, even amid the greatest earthly vicissitudes.

With great respect and affection, we are your brethren and fellow-servants,

R. ANDERSON,
DAVID GREENE, } *Secretaries of the A. B. C. F. M.*
WM. J. ARMSTRONG,

Dan B. Bradley, M. D.

Siam.

Rec Aug 1838

Missionary Rooms of the A. B. C. F. M., Boston, October **20, 1837.**

To the Brethren of the Siam Mission.

Dear Brethren,—At the late annual meeting of the Board, four general rules were adopted, to which we would invite your attention.

1. " It shall be the duty of the Prudential Committee to affix a limit to the annual expense of each mission."

The limitation for the present year is contained in the circular of June last, which you will have received before you do this. In that circular your expenses for the year were restricted to $ 3,000 ;—not including the grants, however, which shall have been remitted from the Bible and tract societies subsequently to to the circular. The Board, at its late meeting, adopted a resolution, recommending that this allowance be not materially increased until the missionaries now under appointment—between thirty and forty in number—shall have been sent forth. The resolution is as follows; viz. "That in the opinion of this Board it is expedient, that the rate of remittances to the several missions should continue substantially as stated in the above mentioned circular, until the missionaries now under appointment shall be sent forth to their respective fields of labor."

There is no probability that these missionaries can all be sent forth till after the next annual meeting, though we hope some of them will be sent next spring. The receipts of the Board were much greater the past year, than in any former year; but so also were its disbursements. And so remote are the more expensive missions, that the circular will not reach them, it is feared, in time to diminish very much on the whole the expenditures of the coming year. Those of the year following, however, will doubtless be considerably diminished; and about the commencement of the year 1839, the Committee hope to be able to resume their wonted course. Even before that time, they may possibly be less straitened for pecuniary means, than they are at present. But on this subject, when we consider the financial state and prospects of the country, we have many fears. Meanwhile may you and we learn all the lessons of economy and dependence, humility and caution, which our gracious Lord designed to teach us by this painful visitation.

You understand, that your annual expenses hereafter, as a mission, are to be limited to a precise sum, to be fixed from year to year by the Committee. The remittances by the treasurer will be graduated by this limitation, and you will not be authorized to draw beyond it, nor to expend more, even if more money should chance to be in the hands of the treasurer of your mission. The balance in hand will be taken into account in the remittances of the following year. The necessity for a regulation of this kind, and for adhering strictly to it, grows out of the number of our missions and the extent of our operations, as well as out of our past experience. With so many missions, so widely separated, so far from home, and each zealously engaged in prosecuting its own plans and labors, amid pressing calls and wide openings for usefulness, often without sufficient regard to the necessary cost of the other missions,—the Committee could never know the probable amount of the annual expenditures, nor whether the treasury would be able to meet them.

2. "It shall be the duty of the several missions to furnish the Prudential Committee, annually, and as far as possible in detail, with a schedule of their probable necessary expenditures, in season to permit the schedule to be acted upon by the Committee, and the results of their deliberations made known to the missions, before the time for the expenditure arrives."

This rule has already been substantially transmitted to you in a resolution of the Committee, together with the reasons for it. It is now made necessary, in order that the Committee may proceed on good ground, when complying with the requisition of the Board to assign limits to the annual expense of each mission. It is of course desirable that these limits should depend as little as possible on conjecture. Your schedule should be made, 1st, *annually.* Once a year it should become an item of business in your business meetings. 2dly, *seasonably*—in time to send it home and receive an answer before the expenses must be incurred. We are aware that the more distant missions will need to do this considerably in advance; but the Committee have no alternative, except to act in the case with such lights as they may have; and the estimates of the missions, even for the second or third year in advance, if made with care, will greatly assist them. 3dly, *in detail.* The limitation should be a *bona fide* transaction on the part of the Committee; not adopting, without examination, a gross sum recommended by the mission. The case of each mission should be fairly and fully laid before the Committee;—embracing the amount necessary for family expenses—for native helpers—for the seminary, if there is one—for boarding-schools, if there are such—for common schools—for that part of the expenses of the printing establishment, in case there is one, which is defrayed from the treasury of the Board—for purchases, in case they are thought indispensable —for building, if it be necessary—for incidentals; etc. etc. Under most of these general heads there should be specifications, with explanations and reasonings. In a separate schedule, it should be stated what sums will be needed from the Bible Society, the Tract Society, etc.

Great care will of course be taken to avoid any thing like an exaggerated estimate, or what might seem an effort to get as much money as possible from the treasury. Nothing can in the end be gained by this. It would weaken confidence in your estimates, and thus diminish their influence with the Committee, and make it difficult to use them in appeals to the christian community. The duty of the Committee, and all they can do, will be to divide the amount of funds which may be placed at their disposal among the various dependent objects. The more pains you take to make your claims properly understood, the more reason will you have to expect justice will be done you in this respect.

3. "In general, the sole object of the printing establishments connected with the missions of the Board shall be to exert a direct influence upon the surrounding native population; and no mission, or member of a mission, may print any letter, tract, or appeal at these establishments, at the expense of the Board, with a view to its being sent to individuals or communities in the United States."

The first part of this rule is based on the fact, that the sole object for which the printing establishments were sent among the heathen, is and ever has been what it is there required to be. The rule was adopted lest this peculiar and exclusive object should be overlooked and forgotten.

The propriety of the latter part of the rule, must be obvious to every one on reflection. The Board has now thirteen printing establishments. What one may properly do, all may; and if it be conceded that one of these establishments may print letters, tracts, or appeals, at the expense of the Board, to be distributed among individuals and churches in the United States, it may be presumed that all will do so sooner or later. Nay, it may be supposed that sometimes the greater part of these establishments will simultaneously be operating in this manner. At home, with pre-eminent advantages for knowing the ever-changing state of the public mind, we find it the most difficult and delicate part of our duty to address the christian community through the press, and the Committee have always been slow to trust us to our unaided discretion in matters of this kind. How then can it be safe for our brethren—after having been out of the country for years, most of them residing from six to eighteen thousand miles distant, with their latest intelligence some months and perhaps a year old, and months more to elapse before their communications reach home, and no one can tell how many intervening charges,—we say, how can it be safe for brethren thus situated to send forth printed appeals? With so many distinct and independent centres and sources of influence, should we not fall into confusion, and be in danger of losing the public ear and confidence? Missions could not be conducted on this plan. When appeals were sent forth from the Rooms, we should never know what other appeals were abroad, nor of what nature, nor how they would affect ours, nor ours them. Moreover clergymen would become vexed and alienated by the postages of printed appeals, circulars, and letters from our several missions.

Division of labor, and each man devoting his energies to his proper department of the work, are of vital importance to the great enterprise in which we are engaged. So far as appeals to the christian community from the missionaries and other agents of the Board are concerned, the responsibility for their appropriateness in time, matter, and manner, if published at the expense of the Board, is and ought to be with the Prudential Committee; and these should be submitted to the judgment of the Committee, not in a printed form, but in manuscript before going to the press.

We claim nothing for ourselves personally; but are not the gentlemen at the Missionary Rooms in the most favorable situation possible to know how an appeal would operate on the public mind? Have they not the same object with you? Are they not constantly looking out for means to awaken a higher and more general interest in missions? Who rejoices more than they at finding any thing of the kind? This is one of the special duties assigned them by Providence. On the whole, therefore, can you do better than intrust your addresses to the public to their discretion?

The printing of letters and appeals to be sent to the different missions of the Board, would be understood as violating the spirit of this rule;—but not the printing, on a small scale, which is sometimes found needful in the internal affairs of the mission.

4. "It shall not be deemed proper for any missionary, or assistant missionary, to visit the United States, except by invitation or permission first received from the Prudential Committee."

This now, for the first time, perhaps, receives the formality of a written and printed law; but the principle had universally the force of a law for many years, and even now the usage of nearly all the missions is accordant with it. The subject has been contemplated in all its bearings, and the rule is deemed worthy of particular attention. The Committee will of course be governed by it. General rules, while they secure the general good, almost inevitably occasion some partial evils. So it may be with this. The experience of the missions, however, which have acted upon it from the beginning, shows that these evils will be very few. Where it is obvious that there should be a speedy change of climate, it can almost always be found without coming home.

We have no farther remarks to make concerning these rules. But there are a few inquiries and suggestions, which come naturally in this connection, and which we commend to your candid attention.

1. God in his holy providence gives but few of the pastors of the churches at home the power of making long and expensive voyages, or journies, when health fails and life is endangered in the discharge of pastoral duty. The means are not afforded them. Such has been, is, and doubtless will continue to be generally true of the pastors of churches at home. But in respect to the foreign missionary, there is a strong tendency towards an universal custom of resorting to long voyages, or journies, however expensive, whenever the health of the missionary or his wife fails and is not likely to be benefitted without resorting to some such means. Shall we concede the propriety of this as unquestionable? If the fact be that all other means of cure have been found ineffectual, shall the voyage or the journey be regarded as a thing of course? Shall such become the rule and custom? Shall the missionary go abroad to remain only till his health fails? Shall he beforehand resolve and expect to return, if possible, in time to lay his bones in the land of his fathers? Or, shall he go for life, and adopt the people he goes to save as his people, and their country as his country, and expect to find his grave among them? How will the moral effect of these two states of mind compare? Will not the latter be better than the former?—make its possessor feel more at home in the field of his labor, and more attached to the people; more comprehensive in his plans; more systematic, patient, and persevering; more contented, cheerful, and happy? Will it not, through the divine blessing, give him better health, longer life, greater usefulness? We do not mean to intimate that the

missionary should never come home for his health. What we recommend is prayerful thought and inquiry whether there is not danger, in going from the original extreme, that missionaries should *never* come home, to the opposite extreme of regarding their return as a light matter. It is not and never will be otherwise than a deeply serious matter, having an important bearing on the prosperity of the cause of missions.

An attempt is sometimes made to weaken the force of considerations like these, by asserting that the churches are unreasonable in their requirements of missionaries, since a common obligation to carry on this work rests on all. No doubt the churches fall short of their own duty; but we do not think they place the standard of missionary duty too high. We believe all their requirements are and ever have been approved by the best intelligence and piety among the missionaries of the Board.

It is supposed, however, that the usefulness of missionaries returned to their native land is such as to make frequent visits desirable. There can be no doubt that the visits of missionaries, who have been long in the field, may sometimes be highly useful, and are so, to the churches. But these will be the more useful for being infrequent and timely. Their frequency of late years is one of the principal causes why they are less beneficial now than they formerly were. At present, there is danger of their creating disaffection in the community; and in general, a missionary can in no manner exert so good an influence on our christian community, as by quiet, self-denying, and persevering labor in his mission. We are inclined to think that such is the impression of those missionary brethren, who are now in this country. Perhaps they have thought that we could have done more to multiply their facilities for exerting influence. We do not see how we could, without injury to the permanent system of means and agencies. It has not been found in experience that returned missionaries, as such, make the most efficient agents; and, after having been home a year or two, the interest and power of their statements at anniversary meetings, are in great measure exhausted. Mr. Bardwell is the only returned missionary, whose services as an agent have been retained for a series of years. Some have supposed that if the returned misssionary were authorized to address the churches in the name and behalf of his particular mission, the effect would be greater; but we are not of this opinion. The idea of an agency from a particular mission to the churches, would not strike the community favorably.

In short, he who has become a missionary to the heathen has chosen a good work—the best, perhaps the most useful, in the world; and ordinarily he will find his usefulness and happiness diminished by changing it for any other. And as he does more good on the whole by living among the heathen, so he does more good by dying among them. He carries out his principles fully, and exemplifies them by a sort of martyrdom, which operates admirably, through the grace of God, on the spirit of missionary consecration in the churches at home.

2. There is one other point to which it is necessary to advert. The greater part of the missionaries who have come home for several years past, have been attended by one or more natives. Their arrival is announced in the [illegible] in some such manner as this;—"Arrived as passengers in ship ———, Mr. and Mrs. ———, missionaries [illegible] ———, with their children, and *servant*, or *servants*." Such a notice is unpleasant, and gives rise to in[illegible] [illegible]emark. The frequency of such announcements has excited so much attention, that every new case is very [illegible]ful to us. To make proper provision for these people while in this country, is sometimes very perplexing. And then it is often difficult to procure them a return passage. A native of Bombay, who was brought in this manner, has been waiting a year, though repeated applications have been made for a passage, and probably he will have to wait another year, till a reinforcement of the mission is sent out,—and not without expense to the Board,—unless a great price is paid for his passage. The passage money demanded for two natives of the Sandwich Islands, whom the Board is under obligation to return home, is the same in amount with that required for a missionary. All these things convince us, that circumstances will very rarely justify the bringing of such attendants to this country; unless they come as a part of the ship's crew, without any responsibility whatever resting on the missionary, or the Board, for their support while here, or their return to their native land. Experience has demonstrated the impropriety of allowing such people to be made a show of; and also that the expectation should not be entertained of their becoming instrumental of good equal to the evil they will probably do and suffer by being brought here.

We make no apology, dear Brethren, for this communication. You are entitled to such suggestions as our providential position enables us to make, and will receive them with fraternal feeling. As fellow servants of the same Master, laboring in the same cause, we must look to you in return for such information and suggestions, as God, by means of the peculiarities in your circumstances, shall enable you to communicate for our benefit.

I am, dear Brethren,
as ever, most truly yours,
R. Anderson,
Sec. of A. B. C. F. M.

Rev. Chas Robinson,
American Missionary,
Bankok, Siam

Care of
Messrs Paine, Strecker & Co,
Batavia,
Java -

ules of the A.B.C.F.M. pam
Oct 20th 1837

To the Missionaries of the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions.

DEAR BRETHREN—

You are aware that there is, in connection with the Missionary Rooms, a Cabinet of Curiosities, collected principally by the missionaries of the Board. It is open for public inspection, has excited considerable interest, and is daily visited. We believe that the impression which it has made, is a very salutary one, and are desirous of rendering the place more attractive. The Missionary House, now building for the use of the Board, as an investment of a part of the permanent fund, will enable us to arrange and exhibit the collection to greater advantage than we now can. The building itself, when completed, will be an object of interest to the friends of the cause, and the Cabinet will be annually visited by great numbers. We do not, then, ask you to lose sight of your great object, when we solicit your aid in gathering materials for the exhibition here. You will, we have no question, be able to do all that is desired for this object, without injury to your more direct modes of advancing the cause.

We subjoin a list of such articles as occur to us to be needed, but you will not confine yourselves to those here specified.

1. *Maps of the country; drawings of the stations, of the buildings, etc.* These are invaluable, enabling us to see you with our own eyes. The churches must learn your geographical position, before they will feel an intelligent interest in your work. Maps have been introduced into the Monthly Concerts in this city, with great success.

2. *Mission publications in the native language; complete sets, neatly bound, with the title-page translated.* These are for the Library, which is open to the public, and will be an interesting monument of the labors and success of the missions.

3. *Idols, paintings, and prints of every variety, illustrating the native mythology.* These are the objects which impress visitors most deeply. We should be happy to have a collection, complete enough for a treatise on the forms of idol-worship. You can perhaps send us some to which sacrifices have been offered.

4. *Warlike weapons, of all descriptions.* These convey a vivid idea of the savageness of heathenism, and impress the beholder with the reality of the dark places of the earth, which are full of the habitations of cruelty.

5. *Domestic utensils; personal apparel and decorations—whatever illustrates the native customs and character.* It would impart some notion of the extent of the operations of the Board, to bring into one view merely the costumes of the tribes embraced in its missions.

6. *Native manufactures, indicating improvement, taste, or skill.* Those of the former class are a pleasing memorial of the mission, and the others, like some under the preceding head, are valuable as an exhibition of untaught, original mind.

7. *Shells, minerals, and natural curiosities; indigenous productions, both animal and vegetable, in any form capable of preservation, and suitable for exhibition.* These are particularly interesting to men of science, who have been placed under many obligations to the cause of missions.

8. *Coins, relics, and ruins, interesting for their antiquity, history, or appearance.*

In the preparation and transmission of the articles, the following suggestions may be useful.

1. *Let each article be distinctly labeled with its name, and accompanied with a complete explanation.* Of some, it will be important to describe the uses and mode of use; of others, to give the history, locality, etc.

2. *Let the articles, thus prepared, be carefully packed in boxes, in such a way as to preserve those which are perishable, and secure the others from injury.* The boxes should then be suitably addressed, and information given, by letter, of their shipment.

Please to make your collections, without reference to parcels previously sent. Duplicates, should there be any, will be wanted at the Theological Seminaries.

We hope that you will give as early an attention as practicable to the present request, and make it an incidental object, hereafter, to confer similar favors. Of course, it is not expected that much expense will be incurred in procuring or transmitting these things. It is believed our object may be attained at little cost either of money, or time.

Missionary Rooms of the A. B. C. F. M., Boston, June 27th, 1838.

Prudential Committee
Printed circular Requesting
curiosities Rec Jany 25th
1839

Doct. Dan B. Bradley,
Bankok,
Siam.

For Siam

Missionary House of the A. B. C. F. M., Boston, Feb. **24, 1840.**

Rev. and Dear Sir,

The Prudential Committee of the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions, feeling the necessity of bringing the exigencies of the Board before the churches without further delay, address themselves in this manner to the pastors. They believe that the case needs only to be understood by those who are the leaders of the Lord's host, to secure speedy relief. They are also desirous by this means of avoiding the necessity of a more public appeal.

The Board has now been in operation thirty years. Its patrons are the twelve hundred Congregational and Presbyterian churches in New-England, and about two thousand Presbyterian, Congregational, Reformed Dutch, and German Reformed churches in the middle, western and southern States. Donations were received, the last year, as the result of an *associated* effort, from about two thousand churches. Nearly nine hundred of these were in New-England, between five and six hundred in New York, more than a hundred in Pennsylvania and New Jersey, and nearly one hundred and fifty in Ohio. The residue are to be divided, though in different proportions, among all the other States of the Union.

The number of missions under the care of the Board, is *twenty-six.* Two are in Africa, two in what may be called Asiatic Europe, four in Western Asia, four in India, four in South-eastern Asia and the Indian Archipelago, one in the Pacific, and nine among the Indians of North America. These missions embrace eighty stations, and ordained missionaries, physicians, printers, lay-teachers, female helpers, and native assistants, amounting in all to about 500 hundred persons, whose time is devoted to missionary labors, and who depend for their support on the treasury of the Board. Connected with the missions, are 14 printing establishments and 32 presses, at which about 30,000,000 of pages are printed annually, in 32 languages. There are 52 churches, with more than 12,000 members; seven seminaries, and ten boarding-schools, containing together 700 pupils; and about 350 free-schools, in which are not less than 16,000 pupils.

The expenses of these missions are limited to a fixed sum, determined by vote of the Prudential Committee, and based upon what experience has shown to be the smallest by which they can be sustained. It is desirable that they receive more as soon as the state of the treasury will permit.

Were the receipts of the present financial year as they were in either of the last three years, when the average amount was 244,000 dollars, it would not be necessary to make this special appeal. With that sum, and the ordinary blessing of God, the missions could *exist* till the times grow better. But during the last six months there has been a great falling off in the receipts. The causes, that have weighed heavily on the trade and industry of the cities, have extended their influence into the country. Most of the towns, parishes, churches, and individual donors are each giving somewhat less now than they formerly gave,—each, perhaps, not thinking how many others are doing the same, and what must be the alarming aggregate of all these small reductions. A fact or two will set the subject in its true light. The receipts in the month of December last were 10,500 dollars less than they had been, on an average, in the same month of the three previous years. Those of the last five months of the year 1839, fell 38,000 dollars below the receipts of the same five months of the previous year. At this rate, the deficiency in the receipts during the current financial year of the Board, which ends July 31st, would exceed 90,000 dollars; and nothing would be more certain than great reductions, after a few months, in our system of missionary efforts. If the receipts are but two-thirds as much as the current expenses, the missions must of course be reduced one third. This reduction, considering all things, will be immeasurably more calamitous than that of the year 1837. The evil cannot be divided now, as it was then, among the several missions. The allowance to each is on so reduced a scale, that we can cut into scarcely any of them without reaching the life-blood. If we reduce again, it must be *by reducing the number of the missions;* by calling home whole bands of missionaries, forsaking whole fields, abandoning whole countries! Must we be driven to this necessity? Is there any friend of Zion who can contemplate such results without feeling his soul stirred within him? Whichever way the reduction is made, the consequences, stated more in detail, would be such as these:

Schools will be disbanded, and multitudes of children and youth sent out again into the wilderness of the heathen world. Printing presses, with the thousand streams of christian light that are flowing from them, will be stopped. Native assistants, educated with no small cost of time, labor and money, and training to become the future pastors of the native churches, will be sent back to the 'tender mercies' of their heathen relatives, if not to apostasy and utter ruin. Native churches, small it may be, but embracing the 'ransomed of the Lord,' and fondly regarded as the forerunners and pledges of a nation's conversion, will be left without a shepherd. Missionaries will be seen coming home, discouraged and broken-hearted; and it may be a panic will seize upon our whole little army in the foreign field—for, how can they feel any confidence that *they* will be sustained, and their conquest secured? The heathen will feel a reanimating influence, and will sing songs of jubilee in their idol temples over what they will regard as our defeat. And lastly, the churches at home, already too much familiarized with the idea of *reducing missions* and *detaining missionaries,* will become far more so, and will bring on themselves a calamity for which wealth can furnish no equivalent—lowering their expectations of good things to come upon the heathen world, and weakening their energy to devise and attempt great things.

You, dear sir, will easily fill up this outline of the evils, which must result from another great backward movement in the missionary work. You perceive that disaster at home and abroad will attend it, such as must occasion grief and distress to every friend of Zion and of the world. You perceive, however, that the whole cause of these threatening evils is found *in the great decline in the receipts of the Board.* For the last three years, there has been almost no increase in the necessary amount of expenditure. An amount of receipts equal to that in either of the last three years, would suffice to prevent these evils. Of course, they will be prevented, *if the deficiency in the receipts is seasonably supplied.* But as this must be done in a very few months, if done at all, it will require special, self-denying efforts on the part of many of the friends of missions.

The points which claim attention are these two. FIRST, *The manner of relieving the treasury from its present exigency*: and SECONDLY, *The manner of preventing the recurrence of such exigencies in future.* Doubtless it is wise to pursue a course, as far as may be possible, which will subserve both of these ends. With a view to this, the Committee have instituted a minute investigation into the state of the organizations, means, and influences for raising the annual funds, throughout the country. The results can be stated here only in the most summary manner. It is found, that not more than two-thirds of the churches and congregations professing to operate on the heathen world through the Board, gave any thing, the last year, in aid of its missions; and the same is believed to be true of a third part, if not more, of the members even of those churches regarded as a body. If we suppose that all the churches observe the monthly concert of prayer, then not more than one-third of the monthly concerts contributed any thing for this cause. It is found, also, that the great majority of the sixteen hundred associations of males and of females, which were organized between the years 1823 and 1830, have given place to less efficient organizations, or to mere annual congregational collections, which, in numerous instances, were omitted altogether in the last year. This failure of many churches and congregations to make contributions, as well as the decline in the amount given, is believed to have been very much owing to the prevalent opinion unfavorable to the employment of agents, and the consequent discontinuance of their labors to a great extent in large districts of the country.

The *permanent*, and to some extent the *immediate*, remedy for the evils in prospect, as it seems to the Committee, is *the general presentation of the cause, at a stated time in every year, by means of collectors*; and these of both sexes, each acting in their appropriate sphere. Such a presentation of it, in connection with the contributions at the monthly concert, if sustained by a warm-hearted, decided influence from the pastors, will no doubt secure the means of a steady advancement in the work of missions.

As an illustration of what may be done, even in these troublous times and in the absence of almost all those large donations which formerly swelled the contributions of the cities, we may instance some of the recent collections in this city and vicinity. About sixteen years ago, distinct associations of males and females were formed in the churches of Boston in aid of foreign missions, and subscriptions were obtained, for a number of years, by means of personal application by collectors. These at length gave place to a subscription on cards or small pieces of paper, in the congregation, on the Sabbath, after a missionary sermon; which cards or papers, with the money put into the boxes instead of subscriptions, were collected in the usual manner of taking up congregational collections. This practice was followed, but with diminishing results, until the present year; and, by those congregations which first made their collections this year, the same practice was pursued. The result, in most of these cases, was either no increase upon the last year, or else a reduced amount. This led the other churches to decide upon relinquishing the congregational subscription and collection, and returning to the old method of sending forth collectors, male and female, *with instructions to call on all members of the church and society.* The collectors did call upon all; and notwithstanding the commercial embarrassments, which have been severely felt here, almost every one thus called upon gave something. There were the larger gifts of those on whose business God had smiled, and there were the fruits of self-denial and the widows' mites. The results, as far as ascertained, comparing those of the past and present years, are here given:

	1839.	1840.
The Old-South church,	$1,223	$3,000
The Park-street church,	1,604	2,700
The Union church,	906	1,200
The Pine-street church,	291	600
The Winthrop church, Charlestown,	265	900
The Eliot church, Roxbury,	547	1,500
Total,	$4,836	$9,900

The ability to give was felt to be less in the above-named societies this year, than it was last; and last year it was actually much less, comparatively speaking, than it then was in the interior parts of the country. Yet it will be seen, that the subscriptions have been more than doubled in some of the societies, and more than doubled on the whole. And while there never was so much self-denial in giving before, for foreign missions, here, there never was a subscription made for them with such general and marked satisfaction.

It is one of the results of our recent investigation, that the congregational church-members in New-England have each given hitherto, on an average, for foreign missions, but little more than *fifty cents a year*, or at the rate of *fifteen dollars in thirty years;* and it is presumed the members of the churches out of New-England do not give more. Surely temperate, industrious, frugal, pious men and women can afford to do more than this. Could not each spare one dollar annually from his ordinary income? Could not each, by a little more than ordinary frugality and self-denial in the means of living, *save* as much more? And could not each, by a trifling increase of industry, obtain still another dollar, in the course of a whole year, for such an object? Undoubtedly. The ardent spirits we used to buy, cost us more than this on an average. But, in the modes which have been mentioned, the members of the church could, even now, contribute each three dollars a year to make known the gospel to heathen nations, and with but a trifling inconvenience; and many could and would give much more: and this too, in addition to their donations to other objects. But this sum, given by each member of the congregational churches of New England alone,—saying nothing of the members of the congregations, many of whom give liberally,—would create an annual income of 400,000 dollars. And the like sum, contributed by each member of all those churches, which regard the Board as their organ of communication with the heathen world, would make an annual income of 900,000 dollars; and the associated members of the congregations would, in that case, swell it to *more than a million*. How far are we, then, from the limit in our foreign missions, beyond which the christian community cannot go! And how certain is it that we cannot now be justified in a retrocession!

But, dear sir, so great a system, embracing so large a number of churches, and extending over so wide a country, cannot be reached and renovated at once. It must be a work of time. There is a PRESENT EXIGENCY to be met, by action more prompt, more speedily decisive. The financial year of the Board ends with July, and the relief will need to come before that time; and it will require that the monthly receipts be at the rate of 24,000 dollars a month, to supply the deficiency. *Three hundred thousand dollars* are no longer expected, much as that annual amount is needed by the missions. *We ask now but for the means of keeping the missions in existence.* In some instances, to sustain the missions, *men*, as well as money, have been required; and in *those* instances the men have been sent. The sum now asked for is only that which was received in each of the three last years. And to obtain this seasonably, there will need to be much self-denying effort on the part of many, and that without delay. The members of the Committee, and the officers of the Board at the Missionary House, claim no exemption from the personal sacrifices rendered necessary by the times. They assume a hundredth part of the expenses of the year; though this cannot be borne without great inconvenience on the part of some of them, at least.

Dear Sir, the Committee can send agents to but few of the churches, before this great question will be decided. They cast the precious interests of the cause they represent on you and the other pastors of the churches. They gladly recognize the fact, that the missions under the direction of the Board, which God has been pleased so signally to bless, are no less yours, than theirs. And if ever agencies could be dispensed with, it is now; for such is the urgency of the motives to action, that no pastor can contemplate the consequence of doing nothing, without having his heart moved to a fervid zeal to prevent it; nor will he forbear to urge upon his people the duty of using the utmost possible exertions to avert the impending calamity.

We are, Reverend and Dear Sir, your brethren and fellow-laborers in the work of the Lord.

SAMUEL HUBBARD, *Chairman of the Prudential Committee.*
HENRY HILL, *Treasurer.*
RUFUS ANDERSON,
DAVID GREENE,
WILLIAM J. ARMSTRONG, } *Secretaries.*

P. S. Every *Donor* of *ten dollars and upwards*, and every *Collector* of *fifteen dollars and upwards*, is entitled to a copy of the MISSIONARY HERALD, which will be sent, on the fact being made known to the Treasurer, or the Secretaries of the Board, at the Missionary House.

Board Circular Feb 24
1840 - Recd July 25. 1840

Rev. Charles Robinson,
Siam,
For the Mission

For the Siam Mission.

AMERICAN BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS FOR FOREIGN MISSIONS.

Proposal for raising up a Native Ministry in the several Missions.

For four years, there has been no increase in the receipts of the Board, or in its appropriations, or in the number of its laborers. There has been no progress in these respects. Is it not time there should be some onward movement? There can be no sufficient reason for longer delay. And it is becoming of the utmost importance, that new strength and new spirit be imparted to the missions. They ought to have more laborers, more pecuniary means, and more of the vigor and animation resulting from the assurance that they are remembered, and prayed for, and will be sustained, by their brethren at home.

It should be acknowledged, however, to the praise of God, that in several of the missions the operations of his grace have never been so distinguished, as during the four years past. The enterprise, as a whole, has been gloriously advanced by his Providence and his Spirit. And now that his people are recovering from their dismay and stupor under the overwhelming rebukes he saw fit to administer to their worldliness, and tremblingly ask, "Lord, what wilt thou have us to do?" their attention is invited, in the providence of God, to a particular feature of the work; and that is, *the raising up of a* NATIVE MINISTRY *in connection with the several missions.* The example of the apostles, who ordained pastors in every place from among the native converts, together with experience, and a regard for economy, a steady influence, a constant progress, a permanent impression, and the speediest accomplishment of the work, all point us to a native ministry, which shall be at home in the climate, language, manners, customs, superstitions, prejudices, and peculiarities of the people. God has prepared the way for such a ministry in many of the missions; and by raising up native preachers of the gospel on a large scale, we may, with the divine blessing, set forward the work greatly, in little time, and secure the most important permanent results.

The Prudential Committee respectfully invite the immediate co-operation of their brethren in a vigorous effort of this kind to increase the company of preachers abroad.

First in the order of claim for such a ministry, they present the *Sandwich Islands.* The church-members at these islands in good standing, are now about 18,000. These would make a hundred churches, each large enough for a native pastor, and might furnish as many as five hundred youth, of both sexes, sufficiently promising to warrant their being liberally educated. This would be three hundred more than are now in the boarding-schools and seminary. With the blessing of the Holy Spirit, a hundred preachers, with pious, educated wives for all, might be obtained from these; and the rest would serve for deacons in the churches, teachers, physicians, civilians, etc., all of which are important to the social well-being of the islanders. The training of these future pastors of the churches would require from five to ten years;—first, in the boarding-schools; then in the seminary; then, in the more direct acquisition of theological knowledge with some missionary; then, as licensed preachers. Having "purchased to themselves a good degree," they might receive ordination. The cost would not exceed ten or twelve thousand dollars annually, even if the whole expense were defrayed from this country. Having supplied the islands with tolerably competent pastors, it would no longer be necessary to sustain the mission on its present scale. Our influence would become *auxiliary.* The Hawaiian people would regard the work as theirs, and us as their helpers. Theirs would be the christian institutions we had planted and watered, and theirs the responsibility of sustaining them. Of course our expenditures would at once be greatly diminished; and they would continue to be so progressively, until the last survivor in the mission, of those who had continued to reside among the islanders as councillors and guides, should be laid in his grave.

Shall the mission be enabled to rear up this native ministry? No one can be indifferent to the answer. Now that the papists are on the ground, every month's delay is attended with fearful hazard. Nor is there any reason for delay. The Holy Spirit has gone before us with his converting influences. Our work is made ready to our hands. We have only to put in the sickle and bind up the sheaves. We may do our work better now, than hereafter. Let us have the satisfaction of seeing it done, and of showing the world what can be done for a barbarous heathen people, through the grace of God, within the period of a single generation. Let us finish it without delay, that the goodly harvest, now covering those fields, may not be torn from us and destroyed, and thus, through our avarice and sloth, the cause of the Redeemer suffer great loss and dishonor.

Turn now to the opposite side of the globe—to the *Nestorians*. Here is a community about as large as that at the Sandwich Islands, and also thrown, as it were, into our arms. We found it, however, a nominally christian community, and it carries back its Christianity to apostolic times. The Nestorians in ages past were an enterprising and zealous body of Christians. They were a missionary church; and they are now the purest branch of the ancient church. All they need at our hands is, to have the learning and the spirit of the gospel revived among them. *Why not at once give them an educated priesthood?* The papists are on every side of them, flushed with victory over a part of that very people, and straining every nerve to get possession of the residue. If money, zeal, craft, and 'compassing sea and land,' can extend the papal sway over them, it will be done. So important a body of Christians, situated so advantageously for exerting an influence on central Asia, ought not to be lost to the church of God. It would require but a few thousand dollars a year to effect this object, in addition to what is needed for the support of the missionaries. It should rebuke our fears in respect to difficulties that may arise, to remember that, for ten years, the tide of Nestorian feeling has gone with our efforts for their spiritual renovation, and that the Spirit of the Lord is evidently with us. Let us aim to finish this work, also, without delay. Here *celerity* of movement is necessary to success. A slow, irresolute movement may be expected to result in divisions and parties among the people, and in a partial, if not total, failure. Let us move onward, then, and rescue our Nestorian brethren from their spiritual foes, and make them our efficient allies.

The *Tamul missions*, in Ceylon and South India, come next in the order of claimants for a native ministry. And they should have it in great numbers. England conquered India, and now holds it in subjection, chiefly by native troops, commanded, indeed, by English officers, with here and there a small body of English soldiers. In no other way could she have subdued that country, or now retain it. Ours is a different warfare, and our weapons are not carnal; but we are opposed by the same formidable obstacles—*distance*, *expense*, and *climate*. We must have native troops. The missionary cannot live on rice alone, nor merely wrap a cotton cloth about him for a garment, nor dwell in a mud-walled, grass-covered cottage without furniture, nor travel on foot in the sun, as a native does. He could not thus live in India; nor ought he to attempt it. Hence his support costs five times as much as that of a native preacher. The expense, too, of his outfit and passage, if he be a married man, would defray the cost of a ten years' course of education for five natives of the country. But the superiority of the missionary over the native preacher, as an instrument for exerting influence on the native mind by preaching and conversation, is not proportioned to the difference in the cost of their support. Where the well-educated native preacher labors under judicious superintendence, experience shows that the preaching of two of them may be expected to do as much good as that of one missionary. What an interesting field does this open for contemplation and enterprise! *Why not increase the number of our native preachers in the Tamul missions, as soon as possible, to two hundred?* The cost of educating a thousand youth, from whom these preachers might be obtained, and afterwards of supporting the preachers with their families, would not exceed 25,000 dollars annually; which is little more than the average expense, in India, of only twenty-five missionaries. By this process we gain, in instrumental power, the equivalent for one hundred missionaries, and save an expenditure of nearly 75,000 dollars a year. Already we have three hundred youth in the boarding-schools. Suppose the number should be increased to a thousand, and that, through the blessing of God, two hundred preachers should be obtained from these, with educated christian wives for them,—how would the mission be set forward, in the space of a few years, far beyond the point where it now is! Its strength would be increased five or six times, and without so much as doubling the present expenditure.

The Committee might dwell in like manner on other missions;—as those to *Syria*, *Turkey*, the *Mahrattas*, *West Africa*, etc. But enough has been said to shew that a great and feasible object is here presented for the contemplation, the prayers, and the contributions of the friends of Zion. What if *two thousand* youth of both sexes were put on a course of liberal education, with a view to obtaining competent native laborers in the various ministries appertaining to the work, and especially in the *preaching of the gospel*? There being eight hundred youth already in such a course of education, twelve hundred would make the two thousand; and 30,000 dollars a year would meet the additional cost. Is not here a way to invest money to good advantage? How can it be employed with the prospect of yielding a more heartfelt satisfaction?

But the case is not yet fully stated. This decisive effort *to transfer the work, at the earliest possible day, to the natives of the several countries*, will but partially succeed, unless each of the missions is made strong in the number and character of its missionaries. The schools of the prophets, thus filled with native pupils, must be made to shine all over with learning and grace; and in them, and all around them, must be the unceasing, faithful preaching of the gospel by missionaries from christian lands, as an indispensable means of the life and prosperity of the enterprise. In short, accessions of first-rate men should be made without delay to nearly all the missions; and the full success of the plan would require the annual receipts of the Board to be raised to *three hundred and fifty thousand dollars*; and it is exceedingly desirable that the sum should not come short of *four hundred thousand*. Even then the annual income would fall much below what our English brethren now place at the disposal of each of their three principal missionary societies. All that is needed is the FUNDS—*funds steadily given from year to year*. And what other plan, than the one proposed, will save the Sandwich Islanders, and the glorious fruits of our labors among them, from utter destruction? What other plan will successfully resist the aggressions of the Roman catholic missions, which are reviving all over the world, and threaten from every quarter to come in upon us like a flood? Let the churches take hold of this work in earnest. If they do, they may expect, and doubtless will enjoy, the 'blessing of the Lord, which maketh rich, and addeth no sorrow therewith.' Three dollars a year given annually by each member of the Congregational churches of New England alone, would amount to 400,000. Only half that sum from each member of all the churches with which the Board stands related, would make 450,000, which the associated members of the congregations would raise to half a million. How easy, by a united effort—by one worthy of the cause, of our religion, of the Redeemer we profess to love—to accomplish the work proposed! We ask for no unseasonable effort; no derangement in the systematic plans of the churches; no interference with the other branches of the great enterprise for the world's conversion to God; but, that an effectual end may at once be put to this portentous, ruinous pause, and animation and vigor be imparted to the work of Christ among the heathen.

The Committee would respectfully, yet earnestly, continue to urge upon their brethren *the plan of raising funds at a stated time every year, by means of collectors, male and female, who shall be instructed to call on all the members of the church and society.* If this is done thoroughly, after the way has been prepared from the pulpit, and if the object is also remembered in the contributions at the monthly concert of prayer for the conversion of the world, there will scarcely fail to be a swelling tide flowing into the treasury from year to year, and thence with blessings upon the several missions. The experience of some of the churches of Boston and its vicinity was mentioned in an appeal to pastors, a year ago, in order to show the superiority of the plan of raising funds by means of collectors, over that of congregational subscriptions and collections on the Sabbath. To the churches then mentioned as having adopted the plan of collectors, may now be added the following in the city, viz.

	1840.	1841.
Bowdoin-street church,	$1,458	$3,100
Salem-street church,	433	560
Franklin-street church,	354	1,000
South Boston,	60	200
Total,	$2,305	$4,860

Nor will it be amiss to mention the experience of the following churches for *two years* on this plan; they are among those mentioned a year ago; viz.

	1839.	1840.	1841.
Old South church,	$1,223	$3,000	$3,200
Essex-street church,	906	1,200	1,300
Pine-street church,	291	600	600
Winthrop church, Charlestown,	265	900	920
Total,	$2,685	$5,700	$6,020

It is not known, that there was any increase of ability to give among the donors in these societies, regarded as a body, in either of the specified years. It is believed that they generally stand ready to augment their subscriptions in future years, as God shall be pleased to enlarge their means of so doing.

With these statements, the Prudential Committee submit this proposal for raising up a Native Ministry to their brethren and fellow-laborers in all parts of the country. None will question the magnitude and importance of the object. None will doubt that it is in accordance with the will of Him, who will have his gospel published to every creature. Nothing appears to be wanting to accomplish it, except the *pecuniary means;* of which, after all that can be said concerning the times, there is much that can be spared, without even tasting the blessedness of christian self-denial.

RUFUS ANDERSON,
DAVID GREENE,
WILLIAM J. ARMSTRONG,
} *Secretaries.*

Missionary House, Boston, March 4th, 1841.

March 11th. I am under orders to be off for a few weeks to get free from the effects on the head of too much & too long continued care. I expect to go as far west as Cincinnati.

Most truly yours, R. Anderson,
Sec. &c

Rev. Charles Robinson,
(Am. Mission)
Bankok,
Siam.

Still bind them. The christian church has had a discipline that has shaken many to th
the hearts of their dearest idols - they are now smarting under the rebuke (in the cl

$40,000 for the Foreign Christian Press.

The Committee of the AMERICAN TRACT SOCIETY—aware that, amid the agitations of the public mind, millions sitting in darkness stop not their course to ruin; that presses, and missionaries, and colporteurs, and other laborers cease not their operations; and that the Lord of the harvest has given no sanction for delay—appointed a Special Committee to consider WHAT ARE NOW THE CLAIMS OF DIVINE PROVIDENCE ON THIS SOCIETY IN BEHALF OF PAGAN AND FOREIGN LANDS.

Communications were obtained from all our Foreign Missionary Institutions, which, with the full correspondence of this Society from various countries and stations, give satisfactory information, and present the wide field not only open before the Society, but calling imperiously for its vigorous and persevering aid.

Looking at CHINA, with its three or four hundred millions *using one written language;* and the *Islands of the great Eastern Archipelago,* with not far from fifty millions more, we see, at *Singapore,* ten missionaries; a printing office of brick, 65 feet by 17, with a type foundery, and founts of type in Malay, Siamese, Javanese, and Bugis; eleven Chinese block-cutters, a copyist, and eight or ten printers actively employed; a large number of Scriptural and other Tracts prepared, and not far from 2,500,000 pages printed the last year. Four missionaries of the American Board of Commissioners, with a press, at Canton; nine (connected with the Reformed Dutch church) in Java; and three on the island of Borneo. The Rev. Mr. Gutzlaff and two Baptist missionaries at Macao; four missionaries of the Protestant Episcopal church to the Chinese, two of them now located in Java; and three from the Board of the General Assembly of the Presbyterian church, now on their way.

We find the Rev. Mr. Dyer at Malacca, and M. Pauthier in Paris successfully engaged in the preparation of *Chinese metallic moveable type;* the latter on the largest scale, intending to embrace the whole 30,000 characters, not obsolete, in the Imperial Dictionary of Kang Hi; with which type the Chinese can be printed or stereotyped in the same manner as European languages.

We trace the *brig Himmaleh,* sent out at the expense of American merchants, with her little missionary company, coasting along the islands of the Archipelago; distributing thousands of publications; discovering every where new fields for missionary labor, and projecting a further voyage on the coast of China. We find millions of Chinese scattered in almost all the adjacent islands and countries, accessible even if a wall of brass encircled the whole "Celestial empire;" while Mr. Gutzlaff, Mr. Medhurst, and others, having mastered the language, are full of zeal to pour on benighted millions the lights of science and of the glorious Gospel; and all Christendom are looking with longing expectation to see the salvation of God in this self-secluded and long neglected portion of the earth.

In SIAM, the American Board of Commissioners have a press and six missionaries; and the American Baptist Board a printing and lithographic press, four missionaries devoted to the Siamese, and five located in Siam or the vicinity devoted to the Chinese. A number of Tracts and portions of Scripture are printed in Siamese; and Rev. Mr. Jones says, "There is no difficulty in distributing as fast as we can print. I make weekly excursions to the native temples and in their immediate vicinity, and usually find a crowd of eager applicants for our books. Within the last six months we have distributed about 60,000 octavo pages. The sum of $500," he adds, "has been expended in Chinese Tracts, and in about seven months the whole have been put into circulation, leaving scarcely any thing for the supply of the numerous Chinese junks just arrived. *We shall need all the aid you can render us.*"

"On my tours for Tract distribution in different parts of Bankok," says Rev. Mr. Johnson, "I never was more urgently pressed for Tracts than frequently during the last year. Often has the eagerness of the multitudes to obtain them been such, that I have found it next to impossible to distribute them individually. On one occasion, I hardly dared venture myself on shore, but distributed several hundreds in a very short time from my boat to the immense multitude that lined the bank. Some came in their boats, and others, for fear they should not get a Tract, waded nearly to their necks in water."

He proceeds to give the most gratifying evidences that the Tracts are sought *for the sake of being read.* "Seldom or never," he says, "have I known an intelligent Chinaman wishing for *two Tracts of the same kind.* Sometimes a Tract is refused because they have one of the same. Many have refused Tracts on the *plea of their inability to read.* In passing through places where Tracts had recently been distributed, I have *seen great numbers reading them, and sometimes endeavoring to explain their meaning to the unlearned. Often, months after Tracts were distributed, I have seen persons employed in their perusal;* and Chinese junks have frequently declined receiving Tracts on the ground of their having been already supplied. The Chinese often manifest a strong preference for particular Tracts, from having previously learned something of their character. I cannot but hope that the Chinese Tracts are extensively read, and to a considerable extent understood."

Among the SHYANS, a people mid-way between Siam, China, Thibet and Burmah, and commingling with the population of all those nations, the American Baptist Board have eight missionaries, and a press already in operation.

The view of the press in BURMAH is more cheering than perhaps the most sanguine, a few years since, ever dared to expect in any heathen land. In the heart of the city of Maulmein is a building of brick in the form of an L, seventy-eight feet long each way, and fifty-six wide, two stories high; containing a *Tuft's power-press;* four hand-presses; twenty-five cases of type; founts in Burman, Karen, and Peguan, and a type-foundery for casting in each of these languages; a bindery complete; and twenty-five natives regularly employed. *Five additional presses,* with a large supply of paper, were sent out in October last; two presses are to be located in Tavoy for printing for the Karens, one of them to be wholly run upon Tracts; a press is also ordered to *Ava,* where already 3,000,000 pages have been received for distribution, and where 8,000 Tracts were recently distributed at a festival in two days. The whole Bible is translated; a large number of Tracts, many of them of uncommon excellence, prepared and approved; and in the year 1835, 8,268,600 pages were printed. At the several stations, about *thirty* missionaries and a large body of native assistants are prosecuting their work with the most devoted zeal; and probably in no pagan land do Tract operations form so prominent a part of all that is done for the conversion of its millions to God. The journals of the mission are filled with narratives of *tours,* made in every direction, on the rivers and in the interior, *for the purpose of Tract distribution, conversation, and preaching* to those who yet are ignorant of the great salvation—the very means which, if adopted throughout the world, wherever christians and christian ministers exist, as in apostolic days, God might perhaps be expected most efficiently to bless in extending his kingdom amid surrounding darkness, till all shall see the light of life.

At Henthadah on the Irawaddy, Sabbath, September 6, 1836, "we spent the whole day," says Mr. Vinton, "in distributing Tracts and preaching to the Burmans. The village contains about a thousand houses. We gave a thousand Tracts, and yet refused a multitude who applied for them. A number of times during the day, it was with the utmost difficulty I could make my way through the crowd. Our boat and the shore adjoining have been thronged nearly all day with applicants for Tracts. We were at last obliged to push out a little into the stream; but they would come swimming to the boat to beg books; and besides giving books, we have had some nearly all day on board the boat, listening to the Gospel."

A volume might be compiled from narratives of kindred labors in Burmah alone; where no less than three hundred and forty-three Karens and Burmans were admitted to the church within the year 1836. "Appropriations," says the respected Secretary of the American Baptist Board, "may be made judiciously, we believe, to the Tract department in Burmah, *to any extent consistent with the claims of other missionary fields.*"

Passing to India and following up the Ganges a thousand miles above Calcutta, we come to the Missions of the Board of the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church, in NORTHERN INDIA, at Allahabad, Scharunpur near Hurdwar, and Lodiana; the fairs at the former place, and the holy pilgrimages to Hurdwar, bringing together hundreds of thousands every year. At Lodiana is a printing-office, thirty feet by fifteen; and the several stations of the mission are surrounded by millions, extending on every side almost without limitation.

"When I look at the wants of this part of the heathen field," says the Secretary of this Board, "I feel oppressed with the magnitude and the awful importance of the subject. The thought sometimes gives relief, that, although the missionaries sent out by all the churches cannot reach these immense multitudes, yet *hundreds of thousands can be reached by means of the press;* but then the facts I have just stated rise up to view: here are millions in a single part of the field, perishing for want of a knowledge of the Savior, and *in a single day more than twenty dying heathen call at a single station for Tracts and not one can be afforded them!* Where then is the relief to which I have alluded? We reach a few tens of thousands, but *the millions beyond them*"—shall they be "left to perish?" Two presses are already at Lodiana, and there is "a demand for Persian, Hindusthani, and Gurmukhi Tracts, which, *with all the aid you can afford us, we have no prospect of being able fully to supply.*" "By the time a further appropriation can reach India, we hope to have two more presses in operation, making four in all. Two, three, or four thousand dollars is desirable; any sum you can spare, the larger the better: it will be, at the largest, alas, but small compared with the wants of the poor, dying heathen."

Returning to the coast, we meet, at ORISSA, the temple of Juggernaut itself, with the almost half a million of annual pilgrims to his bloody shrine; where Rev. Mr. Sutton, who gladdened the Society's late anniversary with his thrilling statements and appeals, and a band of brethren from the General Baptist Missionary Society in England and the Free-Will Baptist communion in our own country, are jointly laboring. *The first converts to this mission were excited to inquiry by Tracts; and one of the missionaries, one of the native preachers,* and many of the native converts were brought to Christ by a blessing on the same instrumentality.

Passing southwardly along the Coromandel coast, through the country of the eight or ten millions of Teloogoos or Telingas, we reach the mission stations at MADRAS, the capital of the British presidency and embracing upwards of 400,000 population. Here a new mission of the American Baptist Board to the Teloogoos is established; and also a large mission of the American Board of Commissioners, having more immediate reference to the eight or ten millions of Tamul population, extending to the south and west. "One of the grand reasons," say Rev. Messrs. Winslow and Scudder, "why a missionary station has been commenced at Madras is, that the American Bible and Tract Societies may have the opportunity of distributing their productions to the millions to whom it may have access. This, it appears, is the only hope legitimately to be entertained of vast numbers, that they can be rescued from the wrath to come." They

---

N. York, Jan. 2. 1838. Rev. J. Johnson (for the Mission) - My Dear Brother— We most gratefully acknowledge your kind
and valued favor of March 6, which has contributed, you will observe, to make this document, the interest of which, as
presenting the Divine openings abroad, I hope will fully excuse its length— condensed as it is. We bless God for the fidelity which
yours indicates, in your labors in this cause, & the cheering facts you have been enabled to communicate.
There needs no apology, Dear Bro. for your fear lest the spirit of the world drink up the spirit of prayer & spirituality here
among us. Conscience goes with you, & tells the sad truth. Thanks to God, that thousands of christians see their danger,
& desire to be delivered into the glorious liberty of the sons of God— even though the silken snares of the world
still bind them. The christian church has had a discipline that has shaken many to their foundations, & smitten them in
the house of their dearest idols— they are now smarting under the rebuke (in the blasting of their pecuniary plans &c)
[illegible] warning be heard &

point to the Tamul people and the Teloogoos, to whom they have access on either side; and earnestly beg an early grant of $5,000, for printing 100,000 copies of the Tamul Tract, showing *the Blind Way* of paganism, embracing seventy or eighty pages, and approved by this Society—a Tract which a Tamulian has never been known to destroy, and which has been blessed in many conversions, and, among others, that of "the most influential man who ever joined the church in Ceylon." Of a song of praise by Wesley Abraham, and narrative of his conversion from paganism, Mr. Winslow writes, March 17, that an edition of 25,000 in Tamul was then in the press. An effort was in contemplation to divide Madras into districts, and systematically supply the native population with Tracts. Tours are made in different directions, in one of which, principally in the Tanjore district, "Dr. Scudder distributed 30,000 Tracts, and could have distributed many times the number, had they been at his command."

In October, 1836, Messrs. Winslow and Scudder say, "The *extent of the printing establishment* here must depend rather on the *means* placed at our disposal, than on the demand for its productions. We are fully convinced that the call for Scriptures, Tracts, and other productions of the press, will be *far greater than there is any probability of our being able to answer*."

The pressing wants of this mission led the Committee, some weeks since, to resolve to appropriate for its use the sum of $3,000, as soon as means could be obtained.

In the heart of the Tamul population is the Mission at **Madura**, one of the seven sacred cities of India, and a strong hold of paganism, among whose 40,000 inhabitants Tracts have been recently distributed to every accessible family. About forty schools are already established, and 480,000 pages of Tracts have been circulated within a few months. "The presses at Jaffna and Madras," they say, "have supplied us with a large amount of Tracts, school books, and the Scriptures; still *the demands of the people quite exceed our means to gratify them.* We have applications for books from villages in almost every part of the district. We shall rejoice to see the expected press in full operation at Madras." At Dindegal is another station; and the laborers, in connection with Rev. Mr. Rhenius at *Nagercoil*, have requested at least $500 annually from this Society.

Crossing to the island of **Ceylon**, we find one of the strongest and most successful of modern missions; embracing seven stations and nine out-stations; twenty missionaries and seventy-one native helpers; 155 free schools; a seminary of 166 pupils, and 302 native members of the church; with three presses in operation, at which 8,947,800 pages were printed the last year. "The call for Scriptures and Tracts," say the mission, "has increased the past year, and *will continue to increase with every succeeding year.* The call becomes louder in proportion to our means for answering it. Large numbers of Tracts have been printed, but they have been scattered through the land almost as fast as they issued from the press. There is not in the mission *any thing like a present supply of the word of life, or parts of it.* Many of the readers in the schools are asking for the Gospel, and ask in vain. There is room for the American Bible and Tract Societies to exercise their largest benevolence."

The *Tamul language* now embraces not far from *two hundred valuable christian publications,* issued chiefly in Ceylon, Madras, Nagercoil and Tranquebar.

Among the **Mahrattas** are nineteen missionaries, forty schools, a stereotype foundery, and presses from which were issued, in the last nine months, 3,301,400 pages in Mahratta; and tours for Tract distribution and missionary labor have been found among the most important means for diffusing the Gospel.

At the **Sandwich Islands** are fifteen stations and *ninety* missionaries and assistants from the United States; laboring, through the blessing of God, to *bring the whole population under the influence of the Gospel.* The average attendance on public worship is 14,500, or 900 in each congregation; 1,078 have been admitted to the church; the New Testament and most of the Old is in the hands of the people; their presses issued the last year 11,606,429 pages, and the missionaries say, "*The number who read understandingly is greater than, with three presses, we can supply with books.*" When the Rev. Mr. Richards, who lately visited this country, was appealing to the American Board of Commissioners, that their work might not be interrupted for want of means; he said, with affecting simplicity, "*We can try to dispense with half the quantity of flour allowed for our families, but we cannot dispense with the use of the press.*"

In benighted **Africa** we see missions, from churches of various communions, commencing their operations; and the South African Female Tract Society, who have had the efficient co-operation of the Rev. Dr. Philip, still active in their labors.

Approaching the Mediterranean, amid the darkness of Mohammedism, and a Christianity corrupted, till its light is almost extinguished, we find at **Beyroot** a mission, with an Arabic press, which issued 381,000 pages the last year; a co-operating mission at Jerusalem, and another on the island of Cyprus.

Among the **Nestorians in Persia**, a remnant of the ancient church at Antioch, is a mission full of promise, with a press and Syro-Chaldaic type, anxiously waiting the arrival of a printer, that they may meet the demands of a people earnestly desiring the Scriptures and other christian books.

At **Smyrna** is a large printing establishment, from which various missions in Asia-Minor and adjacent parts of Europe are supplied; having a stereotype foundery and fonts of type for the principal languages, and presses from which, in 1836, nearly 2,000,000 pages were issued. In the work of distributing they have the co-operation of the missions at Broosa and Trebizond; and of the mission at Constantinople, who, besides all their opportunities and encouragements among the *Armenians*, have around them, in that city alone, no less than 200,000 Greeks.

In **Greece**, is the efficient mission of the Protestant Episcopa Church, with schools at Athens, embracing 656 pupils; a press at Syra, from which 3,000,000 pages have been issued; and a mission in the island of Crete. The American Board of Commissioners have stations at Athens, Argos, and Mâni, to which their mission late at Scio has been recently transferred; and the American Baptist Board have a promising mission at Patras. From each of these missions animating encouragements are received for promoting the efficiency of the press. Rev. Dr. King, at Athens, who now reports Abbott's *Mother at Home* translated and published in Modern Greek, sold and distributed the last year 43,322 school-books and Tracts; and notwithstanding violent prejudices excited against the missions, he says, "I have *never* felt so much encouraged in my work as at present." "I have now, as has often been the case the past year, scarcely a religious Tract in my depot. I am sure, that, *if I had been well supplied*, I might have distributed the last year *ten thousand copies more.*" Eight children's Tracts have been translated by the pupils of the Protestant Episcopal Mission School; printed, and "*read by the children, and read again until they can recite them all by heart.*" "We have now nearly 700," adds Rev. Mr. Hill, "who are looking up to us for this sort of daily food. There is no difficulty whatever in the way of distributing as many as we can prepare. We can procure the best translators, and presses are waiting for the work."

Among the 60,000,000 of **Russia** is a field no less encouraging. The friends in St. Petersburgh have issued in Russ, Finnish, Swedish, Estonian and Mongolian, upwards of *fifty Tracts*, all having the approbation of the censor; of which 241,730 were circulated the last year, in every direction, from Sweden and Finland to Siberia, and to the shores of the Black Sea. In reference to this immense field, the Rev. Robert Baird, in August last, wrote from St. Petersburgh, "There is nothing like it on the whole earth, excepting perhaps China. Of the sixty-two or three millions of the empire, about *thirty-six millions* speak the Russ. The little band of brethren here are exceedingly zealous and liberal; but they cannot do a hundredth part of what might and ought to be done."

The willingness of the people to *read*, is sufficiently shown by the fact, that one of the friends at St. Petersburgh, taking an extensive tour in Russia, "with two assistants, sold in two and a half days, at a fair at D——, Tracts and books, including Testaments, to the value of 200 roubles ($40); at another, in five days, 300 roubles; at another, in five days, nearly 600 roubles; and the whole sold during his absence amounted to 3,000 roubles." In the prosecution of their work, these friends, in January last, had exceeded their income by the sum of $1,300; and were still pressing onward, depending on the liberality of christians in the United States and Britain to sustain them.

In **Sweden**, where the Evangelical Tract Society, that has issued eighty-four Tracts, had become very inactive, the Rev. Mr. Scott, Wesleyan clergyman at Stockholm, and others co-operating with him, have been encouraged to commence the translation of the Young Christian and Harlan Page, depending on this Society for the means; and are zealously engaged in issuing Temperance publications for a country where "three million persons drink annually 40,000,000 gallons of brandy;" the peasants, to a great extent, distilling, each for himself, "for household consumption; and often reveling at the houses of each other to a degree of excess truly 'horrifying.'"

In *Denmark* there is equal need of increased efficiency, and an application for a grant of $500 has been made; and in *Poland* are eight or ten missionaries of the London Jews' Society, with a press, ready to employ the Society's means, and for whose Tract operations $500 is also urgently requested.

In **Germany**, there is access from *Berlin*, to a large Polish population; to Bohemians and Wendish; and to Hungary, embracing 2,000,000 protestants; for all of whom aid has been requested in an affecting appeal from Rev. Dr. Paterson. The Society at *Barmen* are still prosecuting their Evangelical labors; and that at *Calw*, near Wurtemberg, chiefly through the persevering efforts of one individual, has issued thirty million pages; its "History of the Church of Christ" having been translated and printed both in French and English, and its "Bible Stories" in Arabic, and now to be translated into Hungarian. At *Hamburgh* the "Lower Saxony Tract Society" is still steadfastly prosecuting its important work; and the American Baptist Mission, in connection with the "Hamburgh Tract Society, with a zealous colporteur and extensive openings, are very efficient in their Tract operations.

At *Basle*, the Evangelical Tract Society circulated 34,880 Tracts the last year, but their means are limited. At *Belgium* Tract operations were commenced by Rev. Mr. Boucher, previous to his visit to this country, who then presented an urgent application for aid. The **Paris** Religious Tract Society, by means of their colporteurs and others, circulated the last year more than 500,000 Tracts; and are pushing their operations into Low Breton and Spain, besides issuing a new series for the German population to whom they have access; and at Gibraltar in **Spain**, the Rev. Mr. Rule is now waiting for means to publish in Spanish *Bogue's Essay* on the Evidences of Christianity, translated into that language by a Society now extinct, and also *Nevins' Thoughts on Popery*, now in the translator's hands.

In most of the above named countries of Europe considerable efforts have been made in the cause of *Temperance*, especially by the circulation of the American Temperance documents translated by Rev. Robert Baird, into French, and also published in German, and in the progress of translation in several other languages. For the circulation of this work, which has been approved by the Committee, the American Tract Society at Boston have resolved to appropriate, through this Society, the sum of $1,000.

Besides the Tract Societies mentioned, and the coadjutors in Russia and other fields, our own Foreign Missionary Institutions, with

practically regarded.— But the space occupied with the type forbids my proceeding with my pen. You will perceive we have resolved to attempt raising the further sum of $1,000 for your mission. I beg your attention also, to the resolution of our Committee, with my brief letter, & the schedule of all appropriations hitherto, which are annexed. May I also suggest the desirableness of your appointing some member of your mission as the Tract correspondent, who shall see to the accounts, the amounts expended, publications approved, the probable future wants, &c. and communicate with us in respect to them all. I trust a member of the mission, giving such attention to this department systematically, would not find the duty very burdensome; & that such a procedure would on the whole be most easy and satisfactory. We are aware that a long time must elapse after we report an appropriation made, before you can report it expended.— Go on, dear brethren, in your arduous & self denying work. Our hearts & our [illegible] whom it is the privilege of the Society to co-operate, sustain in all about *seven hundred* missionaries and assistants; and have *nineteen printing establishments; four stereotype founderies*, and *forty presses.* Upwards of 450 Tracts and 35 volumes, in addition to portions of Scripture, are issued abroad, to which the Society's funds may be applied; and the Society and the various institutions aided, publish Tracts in *fifty-six languages.*

With all these calls upon the Society, and lamenting that so little has been done in this department for the last eight months, the Committee have resolved, (they trust) in the strength of God, and hereby solemnly announce their determination, with his blessing and the co-operation of his people, to make the following appropriations, amounting to the sum of FORTY THOUSAND DOLLARS, *to be paid as soon as the means can be obtained*: viz.

For China, Singapore, Java, and Indian Archipelago, through American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions, $3,000; Protestant Episcopal Mission, $1,000,	$4,000
Siam, American Baptist Board, including Mission to Chinese, 1,500; American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions, $1,000,	2,500
Shyans,	700
Burmah, including Karen Mission,	5,000
Northern India,	2,500
Orissa,	500
Teloogoos, American Baptist Mission,	500
Madras, Madura and Southern India, (including Nagercoil,)	4,000
Ceylon,	2,500
Mahrattas,	1,000
Sandwich Islands,	2,000
Southern Africa, Mission of American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions, $300; South African Female Tract Society, and Rev. Dr. Philip, $300,	600
Western Africa, Mission of American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions,	200
Syria,	500
Nestorians, Persia,	500
Asia Minor and Constantinople,	1,200
Greece, Mission of Protestant Episcopal Church, $1,000; American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions, $800; American Baptist Board, $400,	2,200
Russia, (including $400 for Temperance publications,)	2,000
Sweden, (do. $100 for do. do.)	800
Poland.	500
Berlin, Prussian Tract Society, $300; and Mr. Elsner $100 for Temperance Publications in Prussia and Poland,	400
Hungary, through Mr. Elsner and Dr. Paterson, Berlin, ($100 for Temperance Publications,)	300
Calw Tract Society,	300
Hamburgh, Lower Saxony Tract Society, ($50 for Temperance Publications,) $600; Baptist Mission, ($50 for Temperance Publications,) $600,	1,200
Basle Tract Society,	200
Holland, for Temperance Publications,	100
Belgium,	300
France, Paris Religious Tract Society, ($100 for Temperance Publications,)	700
Spain, Rev. W. H. Rule,	800
Chippeway Indians, Canada,	500
Reserved for Barmen, Bremen, Denmark, Moravian Brethren, North American Indians, and to meet new claims,	1,500
Total,	$40,000

These sums, which are *less by many thousands of dollars* than the aggregate requested for the respective countries and stations, *can only be paid as donations shall be received.* The foreign pecuniary grants made by the Society, in the two years ending the 15th of April last, exceeded the whole amount received for foreign distribution by $8,717; the grants of publications from the Depository, within the same period, amounted to upwards of $13,500; and the unavoidable expenses incurred in stereotyping and issuing new Tracts and volumes for supplying the Depository, and in sustaining the Society's various operations, have to the present time exceeded the total receipts by the sum of almost $8,000.

The Committee feel bound further to state, that, urgent as are the claims from abroad, they evidently should not be met at the sacrifice of the religious interests of our own country. The Society's *volume circulation*, in which it aims to furnish every accessible family throughout all our boundaries with a small evangelical library of the best human productions; the promiscuous and systematic *Tract distribution*, according to all the varied wants and circumstances of men, in the crowded city and in the interior, in the old settlements and the new, of every age, by land and sea; and not least, the exciting of Christians generally, under the counsel and direction of their pastors, and in connection with these distributions, to humble and holy *endeavors to bring the wandering and the lost to the house of God and to the saving knowledge of Christ*—are so important, that neglecting either, with the light they now have, the Committee could not give up their account with joy. And they entreat all the friends of the Society and of the cause of the Redeemer, that while they contribute for the heathen and to supply the destitutions of our own land, they will be found individually letting their "light shine," praying for the descent of the Holy Spirit, and doing what they can for the eternal welfare of all to whom God gives them access.

The Committee are aware, that in sustaining the cause of benevolence, *sacrifices greater than those to which we have been of late accustomed* must be made; and the providence of God seems to be teaching his churches, that it is not merely by the agency of those who "of their abundance cast their gifts into the treasury," but by the liberality of *all who love Him*, down to the widow whose "two mites" constitute "all her living," accompanied by their prayers and toilsome *self-denying* labors that his spiritual kingdom shall be advanced. And as the Committee would themselves avert his frown by not "withholding more than is meet," they pray all the followers of the Savior to look well to it, that no *inordinate love of wealth*, and the attractions and snares it brings; no undue *alarm* or distrust of his providence who feeds the young ravens when they cry; no *hiding from their view their own individual obligation* amid the pecuniary trials of others; no plea or neglect, that does not now give peace to the conscience, and will not stand the scrutiny of the judgment—prevent their offering to the Lord *more than* "that which costs them nothing"—that on which they can hope for the fulfilment of the blessings promised to "*the liberal soul.*"

Commending themselves and the Society, before which God has been pleased to open such wide fields of promise, to the prayers, the sympathy and cordial co-operation of all who look for the coming and kingdom of our Lord and Redeemer, the Committee cast their appeal, and the eternal interests involved, on Him who holds all hearts, and from whom alone cometh wisdom or success.

JAMES MILNOR,
THOMAS M'AULEY,
JOHN KNOX,
WARREN FAY,
CHARLES G. SOMMERS,
JAMES C. BLISS,
MARINUS WILLETT,
WILLIAM FORREST,
WILLIAM WINTERTON,
JOHN STEARNS,
MOSES ALLEN,
RICHARD T. HAINES,
TIMOTHY R. GREEN,
Executive Committee.

WILLIAM A. HALLOCK, *Cor. Sec.*
O. EASTMAN, *Vis. & Fin. Sec.*

New York, January, 1838.

It is impossible to employ Agents to visit all the churches;—will not Pastors, Laymen, and Ladies, cheerfully enlist in the work, and *send forward* their donations to the Secretaries, or Mr. O. R. Kingsbury, Assistant Treasurer, No. 150 Nassau-street, New-York. $20 constitutes a Life Member; the addition of $30, or $50, at one time, a Life Director.

At a meeting of the Executive Committee of the American Tract Society, New-York, December 18, 1837, it was

"RESOLVED, That the Corresponding Secretary transmit a statement of the grants hitherto made by this Society to respective foreign stations; and request from each a statement, to what extent such grants have been expended in accordance with the Society's principles."

New-York, December 19, 1837.

TO THE BRETHREN AT THE RESPECTIVE STATIONS AIDED BY THE SOCIETY,—In compliance with the above resolution, I annex a schedule of grants hitherto made, together with a transcript of the principles on which the Society's pecuniary grants may be applied, as adopted by the Committee; begging your attention to the same, and that you will favor the Committee with an early reply. The Society's last Annual Report, and also a large sheet addressed to the respective stations in June last, contain a list of publications approved, and all the information bearing on this subject which we then possessed.

With great respect, in christian love,
WILLIAM A. HALLOCK, *Cor. Sec.*

PRINCIPLES ON WHICH GRANTS MAY BE APPLIED.

"The Society's pecuniary grants may be discreetly employed in whatever way is necessary for the translation, printing, and circulation of—

1. "The Society's publications, or,
2. "Faithful translations of the same; or,
3. "Faithful translations of portions of Scripture, as the Ten Commandments and other plain passages; or,
4. "Original Tracts in foreign languages, faithful translations of which into English shall have been approved by the Publishing Committee."

"The above rules are not considered as presenting any obstacle to putting to press at a foreign station original Tracts, not bearing the Society's imprint, as soon as prepared; and placing the expense of so many of such Tracts as shall be sanctioned by the Publishing Committee, to the account of funds from this Society."

Grants made in the years ending April 15.

STATIONS.	1832.	1833.	1834.	1835.	1836.	1837.	Total.
China, A. B. C. F. M. &c.	500	1,500	2,000	5,000	4,000	2,500	15,500
China, P. E. Ch.					750	500	1,250
China, Gen. Assemb. Board,						1,000	1,000
Singapore and Indian Archipel.				1,000	2,000	3,000	6,000
Siam, A. Baptist Board,			500		1,500	1,000	3,000
Siam, A. B. C. F. M.			500		1,000	1,000	2,500
Shyans, Bap. Board,						800	800
Burmah, &c.	*1,900	1,500	3,500	5,000	4,000	4,000	19,900
Northern India,				500	1,000	2,000	3,500
Orissa,			300	500	3,050	1,000	4,850
Telingas, Am. Bap. Board,						500	500
Ceylon, &c.	†700	1,000	1,800	3,500	3,000	2,000	12,000
Southern India, A. B. C. F. M.						1,500	1,500
Mahrattas,	600	1,000	1,000	3,000	1,500	1,000	8,100
Sandwich Islands,	500	1,000	1,500	3,000	1,000	1,000	8,000
Syria,			500	1,000	1,000		2,500
Persia, P. E. Ch.						500	500
Nestorians, Persia,					500	500	1,000
Asia Minor, A. B. C. F. M.	500	1,000	1,500	667	900	1,500	6,067
Smyrna, Rev. J. Brewer,			300	333	300		933
Greece, P. E. Ch.	‡450	500	1,000	1,000	1,750	1,500	6,200
Greece, A. B. C. F. M.	¶300		800		500	500	2,100
Constantinople and Jews,			500	1,000	1,000	1,000	3,500
Russia,	300	500	1,200	1,500	1,500	§3,000	8,000
Sweden,						§300	300
Hungary,						§300	300
Berlin, Prussian Tract Soc.					300	§300	600
Hamburg, L. Saxony Tr. Soc.	200	500	500	700	700	§300	2,900
Hamburg, Am. Bap. Board,						§300	300
Bremen,					250		250
Barmen,				300	300		600
Paris Rel. Tract Soc.	400	1,500	1,500	1,000	§2,000	§300	6,700
France, Am. Baptist Board,						500	500
South Africa,					200	500	700
Moravian Brethren,	200		700	700	700	700	3,000
North Am. Indians, Bap. Board,				150	300	200	650
North Am. Indians, A.B.C. F. M.	44		400	150			594
Total in each year,	**6,594	10,000	20,000	30,000	35,000	35,000	136,590

* Including $300 annually for Burmah for three preceding years.
† Including $200 in 1829 for Ceylon.
‡ Including $150, in 1829 for Greece.
¶ $300, in 1829 for Greece.
§ Of these amounts $900 were sent to Rev. Robert Baird for Temperance Documents: viz. for Russia $200; Sweden $100; Hungary, Berlin, Lower Saxony Tract Society and Baptist Board at Hamburgh $25 each; and through Paris Tract Society, $400 in 1836, and $100, in 1837.
** Including $1,550 in 1828 to 1831.

Jan. 9. Bro. Robinson — I have now to acknowledge yours of 30th June, dated at Singapore, & which enclosed translations of Siamese Tract No. 1. The Law & the Gospel; & No. 2. Scripture Tracts both of which ~~are~~ approved in Siamese. The last mentioned Tract in the form of Questions & answers, you are requested to let Bro. Dean read, as a member of the Com. for examining Tracts in Chinese, &c. & when he concurs, it is also adopted by the vote of our Committee yesterday. Please inform us, as to his concurrence. Surely, (in answer to your inquiry) nothing is published with our funds by any act or consent of ours, that contains "the peculiar sentiments of any one denomination." I rather feared the brethren would complain of our being too cautious, & too strenuous [illegible] adherence [illegible]

all jealous of the brethren, & are very sorry to give them one hour's labor or a moment's unnecessary care; but suppose a systematic course, pursued in accordance with our rules, is on the whole, easiest, simplest, & best. We wish to swell the list of Tracts approved. Excuse my writing for [illegible]
The Lord be with you. Yr. Bro. W. A. Hallock, Sec.

question that comes up pertains to Baptism, & no small part of the difficulty pertains simply to that word. You know it has made a schism in the B. S. So. We still stand united because we agree to be silent on that subject; & if a Tract contains it, let it be published with other funds. We do not feel

and satisfactory. We are aware that a long time must elapse [illegible]
before you can report it as used. — Go on, dear brethren, in your arduous & self-denying work. Our hearts & our [illegible] your light & your joy [illegible]
[illegible] Yr. affec. Chr. Bro. & fellow laborer, W. A. Hallock, Sec.

Rev. Stephen Johnson or
Rev. Charles Robinson
Bankok
Siam

Rev Wm Hallock Jany 2d 18
Answered

Pecuniary Grants of the American Tract Society.

"The Society's pecuniary grants may be applied to the circulation of—

1. "This Society's publications, or,
2. "Faithful translations of the same; or,
3. "Faithful translations of portions of Scripture, as the Ten Commandments and other plain passages; or,
4. "Original Tracts in foreign languages, faithful translations of which into English shall have been approved by the Publishing Committee."

"The above rules are not considered as presenting any obstacle to putting to press at a foreign station original Tracts, not bearing the Society's imprint, as soon as prepared; and placing the expense of so many of such Tracts as shall be sanctioned by the Publishing Committee, to the account of funds from this Society."

At a meeting of the EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE of the Society, New-York, Jan. 14/39 the Committee believing that the issuing of Tracts in foreign languages may be greatly facilitated by the appointment of a Committee to whom they may be submitted, wherever suitable men can be found in whom the Committe can place confidence, it was

Resolved, *That* Rev. John Taylor Jones (Bap.) 2
Rev. Charles Robinson (Cong.)

be, and they are hereby appointed a Committee, during the pleasure of this Committee, to examine publications in the languages of Siamese.

in order to ascertain whether they are Evangelical, and adapted to the wants and circumstances of the people for whom they are intended, and whether they contain any thing affecting the ecclesiastical differences peculiar to the churches co-operating in this Society; and report the result of their examinations, fully showing the character of publications thus approved by them, with a view to their being sanctioned by the Publishing Committee.

From the Minutes,
William A. Hallock, Sec.

Dear Brethren, It appeared to us that some labor of making translations, &c. might be saved by appointing you as an Examining Committee for Siam, &c. Though there is no Episcopalian, as we suppose, in Siam, as we should have desired, to be associated with you. But we know you will not knowingly report for approval that which

Singapore Decr 3rd '39

Dear Bro: Robinson,

The Duplicate of this has been shown you but as a part of that duplicate — was more directly addressed to me — I have retained it, & have now much pleasure in forwarding you the original. Truly Yours

Jno: Taylor Jones

---

infringes on either of the very few points in which those united in this Society differ. Baptism & the forms of church government comprise. I believe almost the whole What we request is (not that all Tracts should be shaped for approval by this Soc.) but that those which are issued, that accord with this Society's principles should be reported, that they may be approved.

We beg to tender our heartfelt sympathy to Bro. Jones in the afflictive dispensation whereby Mrs J. has been called away from him, from the mission, & from great usefulness as a translator, & a woman of faith & prayer. "I was dumb, I opened not my mouth because *Thou* didst it." Bro. Johnson has also just buried his wife in Philadelphia, of which he doubtless will have sent you the particulars before this can reach you. He gave me information concerning your mission; but the principal had been kindly anticipated in your letters. — May the Lord still prosper you & your associates, & all who are laboring to advance his cause on earth.

Yr. affec. Bro. & fellow laborer,

William A. Hallock,

N. York, Jan. 30. 1839. Lee Le

~~Rev. J. Taylor Jones~~
Rev: Charles Robinson
Bangkok
Siam

Re W. A. Hallock.
Jan 30. 1839 -

no

AMERICAN TRACT SOCIETY.

$40,000 PROPOSED FOREIGN APPROPRIATIONS,

For the year ending April 15, 1840.

This Society, at its anniversary in May last, "resolved, that *the providence of God evidently indicates, that he will render* THE PRESS, *as an auxiliary to the preaching of the Gospel, a mighty engine for the conversion of the world;* and that the intelligence from the various countries to which the Society's aid has been hitherto extended, gives evidence that at least *Forty Thousand Dollars* may be advantageously employed the ensuing year, in promoting the Society's operations in foreign and pagan lands."

In concurrence with the above, and with late renewed appeals from abroad, the Executive Committee appointed a special Committee, consisting of members of different religious denominations, to correspond with our respective Foreign Missionary Institutions, and to consider the applications received from respective countries and stations, and all the information before the Society; and as the result of these inquiries, it was unanimously resolved, that the proposed sum of Forty Thousand Dollars be transmitted by the Finance Committee, as early as funds shall be received, as follows: viz.

China and Singapore, for use of missions of A. B. C. F. M. and Rev. Messrs. Gutzlaff and Roberts, (including $400 for Ref. Dutch mission at Borneo and Batavia,)	$1,600
China and Batavia, mission Prot. Ep. Ch.	500
Rev. Samuel Dyer, Malacca, to aid in preparing Chinese metal type,	300
Siam, American Baptist Board,	700
Siam, A. B. C. F. M.	1,500
Asam, for Asamese, Tai, Nógá, and Bengali,	700
Burmah, for Burman and Taling, (including $1,500 for Karens, two dialects,)	4,000
Northern India, missions of Gen. Assemb. Board,	3,500
Orissa, General Baptist mission,	1,000
Madras, Baptist mission to Teloogoos,	700
Madras, for two South India missions of A. B. C. F. M.	3,000
Ceylon, for South India Tamul missions,	2,500
Mahrattas,	1,000
Sandwich Islands,	2,000
South African Female Tract Society, and Dr. Philip,	300
Western Africa, A. B. C. F. M.	200
Nestorians, Persia,	500
Syria, (including $200 for Cyprus,)	$1,000
Asia Minor, missions at Smyrna, Constantinople, Broosa, and Trebizond,	2,500
Constantinople, mission of Prot. Ep. Ch.	600
Greece, missions of A. B. C. F. M.	1,500
Greece, mission of Prot. Epis. Ch. Athens,	500
Greece, mission of Am. Bap. Board,	600
Creete, Prot. Epis. mission,	300
Russia, Tract laborers at St. Petersburg,	2,000
Sweden, Rev. Geo. Scott and others,	300
Denmark, Hon. Peter Browne,	300
Hungary, Wendes & Poles, thro' Mr. Elsner, Sec. Prussian Tr. Soc. Berlin,	400
Barmen Tract Society,	200
Bremen Tract Society,	200
Hamburg, Lower Saxony Tract Society,	600
Hamburg, American Baptist mission,	700
Belgium, Rev. Philip Boucher and others,	300
Paris Rel. Tract Society,	600
Paris, Eng. and Am. Tract Asso.	200
France, Amer. Bap. Board,	600
Strasbourg, Rev. Prof. Cuvier, and others,	300
Spain, Rev. W. H. Rule,	300
Reserved to meet new claims,	2,000
Total,	$40,000

For several of the above stations larger sums have been requested, and might doubtless be advantageously used; but the Committee have limited themselves to the total amount designated by the Society. This amount at least is necessary to prevent the stopping of presses and derangement of this part of the missionary work for want of means. The whole subject is confidently commended to the prayers and liberality of all who sigh over the abominations of this dark world, and look for the glorious appearing of our Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ.

In behalf of the Committee.

JAMES MILNOR, *Chairman.*

W. A. HALLOCK,
O. EASTMAN,
R. S. COOK,
Secretaries.

New-York, July 25, 1839.

RESOLVED, That the Corresponding Secretary transmit a statement of the grants hitherto made by this Society to respective foreign

New York, Oct 11. 1839.

My Dear Bro. Bradley, I have to acknowledge your favor of Jany 19 enclosing No1. of O.T. History, & am able now to state, that our Committee have adopted the following Tracts in Siamese: viz.

Faith & Practice
Scripture Facts (revised edit.)
Old Testament History No1. (to Abraham)

We will also make the change proposed by calling the 2d Law & Gospel hereafter Commandments & Summary.

We have also just put up & send to care of Mr Hill, Boston, new volumes &c. including vols. 9.10.11 of the Tract Series, as you requested, amounting to $5.31. Do tell us now if you have our publications entire; & if not, let us know the deficiency, & we will gladly at once supply it. Call on our Depository for all you need.

Our hearts are now warm in the work of raising the amount above proposed for foreign distribution. It is a time of pressure, & we want faith in God not to faint. I trust He will give it us, & then honor his gift by giving [illegible] [illegible], which us success — this will be grace for grace! Such is the God with whom we have to do. My heart bleeds, & I wish to sink in prostration of soul before Him that I have no more childlike, unwavering steadfast, soul upholding faith in Him

Rev. Dan B. Bradley
Bankok
Siam

Rev. Wm A Hallock Oct 11th
1839 - Rec'd
Ans'd Aug 26th - 40

May He impart it to us & give to his name all the glory, while souls are saved & the Cross honored.

Yr. affec. Bro.
W. A. Hallock,
Cor. Sec. &c

At a meeting of the Publishing mo Com. of Am. Tract Soc. March 25, 1839, the five following Tracts were adopted in Siamese, viz.

Boodhism & Christianity contrasted.
True and Only Way to Heaven.
Law & Gospel of Jesus Christ
Catechism of Doctrines of the Gospel
Catechism on the Judgment.

The three following were ~~also~~ referred to the Examining Committee for Siam, & approved so far as they shall concur, viz. Attributes & Laws of Jehovah [the only objection made being to the quotation of the text He that believeth &c in the end of the preface, in which "and is baptized" is omitted]

~~[illegible]~~

Harmony of the Gospels, 2} [nothing being
Spiritual Songs — }
objected to, but it being supposed, that the Com. in Bankok reading the whole in their connection may see more distinctly what they are, than we by the descriptions given.]

We hope the above committee will
12 save you the labor of making trans-

W. A. Hallock Sec.

N. York, March 27, 1839.

My Dear Bro. Bradley, I have now to acknowledge your esteemed favor of Aug. 25, accompanied by your valuable communication giving a description of the Tracts issued by you, their fitness, (as indeed appears to us,) to be eminently useful, their acceptableness, the interest they are exciting, &c. with translations &c. of eight noticed below. [The statement, by the way, which you mention as prepared for us in June has not yet been received; nor can I gather with certainty from the letters above acknowledged, what are the three Tracts, which us succeſs— this will be grace for grace! Such is the God with whom we have to do. My heart bleeds, & I wish to sink in prostration of soul before Him that I have no more childlike, unwavering steadfast, soul-upholding faith in Him

Rev. Dan. B. Bradley
Bankok
Siam

Rev. Wm Hallock Octr
1839 — Rec.
Ans'd Aug 26th 40

added to the eight named below make the eleven of which you have spoken. I also add here, that in the above copy of a Minute, which we have sent to Bro's Jones & Robinson (& which you can hand to them should this arrive first) we have inserted Bro. Robinson's name because we knew most of him in the Tract department. Had your favors been received at the date of that minute, we might have inserted your name instead of his; but I suppose this is between you of little consequence.]

At a meeting of the Publishing ^mm^ Com. of Am. Tract Soc. March 25, 1839, the ~~five~~ following Tracts were adopted in Siamese, viz.

Boodhism & Christianity contrasted.
True and Only Way to Heaven.
Law & Gospel of Jesus Christ
Catechism of Doctrines of the Gospel
Catechism on the Judgment.

The ~~three~~ following were ~~also~~ referred to the Examining Committee for Siam, & approved so far as they shall concur, viz.

Attributes & Laws of Jehovah. [the only objection made being to the quotation of the text He that believeth &c in the end of the preface, in which "and is baptized" is omitted]

[illegible]

Harmony of the Gospels, 2
Spiritual Songs — } [nothing being objected to, but it being supposed, that the Com. in Bankok reading the whole in their connection may see more distinctly what they are, than we by the descriptions given.]

We hope the above Committee will save you the labor of making translations in future. We act upon the principle, that whatever one of the Com. here, or abroad, objects to on denominational principles; (whether it be the translation of the word baptism or any other point) the Tract containing it had better be paid for by the Mis'y. Society issuing it, & not by this Society; nor do we wish to be the means of inducing any to omit what they think is the truth for the sake of issuing ~~any~~ Tract with our funds.

My Dear Bro. I cannot tell you how very much we have been cheered & animated by your communications. We have read them not only to our Committee, but to various meetings of Congregations, Ladies, &c. inserted them in the Tract Magazine & religious papers, & they will furnish valuable materials for our Annual Report. Nor can I undertake to reply in kind to all the encouragement you have thus given us (not omitting Tract writers, for whom you have thrown out valuable hints). We will go on however,

Rev Wm A Hallock March 27
1839 — Recd Aug 21st 1839
Ans'd Jan 11th 1839

Rev. Dan B. Bradley
Bankok
Siam

and do what we can to raise funds. We will pray God to bless your efforts. We will try to do what we can for the great object — the conversion of the world. And we all being guided by wisdom from on high & blessed of God, will meet one day & recount our toils, or rather the grace of God which allowed us to toil in so blessed a service — & may he give us many souls to join, & praise the Father & the Son & the Holy Ghost for ever. Yr. affec. Bro. Wm A Hallock, Sec Tract no

New York, Feb. 27. 1840.

My Dear Bro. Robbins, I have to acknowledge your esteemed letter of May 7. & also a statement of the accounts of the Mission of A.B.C.F.M. from 1834 to 1838 with this Soc. & likewise a brief sketch of account dated May 31. 1839. sent by Dr Bradley to Mr Hill, Treasurer. I beg on this sheet to acknowledge & reply to all.

And first, this Society cannot sanction the accounts, because they do not show that the expenditures are for *approved* Tracts– at least they show this but in part– and I hope and expect, that, in reply to mine of June last on a large sheet, & our appointment of Bro's Jones & Robinson as an Examining Com. for Siam &c. & my explanations of the form of accounts desired (on the large sheet) the Mission will send an account from the beginning, of what has been expended according to your best knowledge & belief for approved Tracts, which our Com. can sanction. And in case you have expended money for *Chinese* Tracts, by your getting Bro. Dean's sanction & reporting it, you may consider them as approved, & make the accs. accordingly. You have a due representation of Examing Committees– just report to us their approval of what has not only to

not before been approved, in whatever language & then give us in our currency (as nearly as you can) the Dolls. & cts. expended "for "making, printing & circulating" "the whole" (see rules on large sheet) and then see how nearly all we have granted has been expended, & let us see & sanction the amount. I hope you will do this; for I know of no other way to make the matter of our accounts straight to the permanent satisfaction of all concerned. I suppose all I have here said is unnecessary, as being a virtual repetition of what I wrote in June (& I enclose the printed part of that sheet again) but have written it lest the subject should have been misapprehended, or overlooked; & I do not wish still to have to say that we cannot sanction accounts presented. The proportion of expense for rent, tours, &c so far as expended for approved publications, may come

We rejoice in all your tours & labors in every form for this blessed cause, as narrated in your favor, & all the communications from members of the mission. We hope, as I have already written to the mission, to raise & remit $1500 for your use before April 15 — though it is a day of great complaint of scarcity of means. Our hearts are warm with love to the mission & all the laborers, though having written recently, I write so briefly, & so much of what I do write, about Dolls. & cts. — It is a day of

The descent of Spiritual blessings on many souls in this city & the country is of God in sending down his Spirit, he has not deserted his churches, nor the Missy work. May he pour it largely upon you. Yr affec Bro. W. A. Hallock &c.

Rev Wm Hallock
June 27th 1840
Recd March 10th 1841
Ans Sept 16th 1841

God cause the flame of love ever to burn bright in your heart – show you all his will & strengthen & bless you in all duty.

You see in the above list, what we have approved for Siam. We beg Bro. Robinson, with one of the Baptist brethren, to proceed & approve all that you have issued, which do not conflict with their sentiments; & then, him or you to follow it with an account from the beginning in the shape substantially of the blank account annexed, reporting how much has been expended for approved Tracts.

I exceedingly regret, that we have not been able to sanction the accounts presented, because it has not been stated that the expenditures were for approved publications. But on this subject my printed letter & ~~the~~ minute of Publishing Com. annexed I hope gives all the light that can be needed.

I beg you to read mine herewith to Bro. Robinson; & forgive my adding no more here as I have no time to write in full before the ship sails. In that I will speak of approving Tracts &c

In much love Yr. Bro. Wm A Hallock

Sec.

60

Charles Robinson
Bankok
Siam.

God cause the flame of love ever to burn bright in your

In Hindusthani.

1 Christian Indeed, Dial.	trans.
a 2 Fall and Recov. of Man	trans.
3 Day of Judgment	No 32
1 *Br Sh.* Ten Command. &c.	sc. &c.
Dialogue on Salvation	trans.
Gallaudet's Ch. Bo. on Soul	trans.

In Hindi.

a 1 *Br. Sh.* Ten Command. &c.	sc. &c.

In Burmese.

1 Cat. of Relig. (and rev) 1832	trans.
2 View of Chr. Relig. 1832	trans.
3 Golden Balance, 1832	trans.
4 Investigator, 1832	trans
5 Summary of Chr. Faith, 1835	trans.
6 Ship of Grace, 1836	trans
7 Awakener, 1836	trans
8 Epit. of Old Test. 1836	trans.
Memoir of Shway Ee, 1836	trans.
Dying Parent's Address	trans.
Ch. Bo. on the Soul, P. 1, 2	trans.
a Questions on Life of Christ	trans.
On Idolatry	scrip.
Digest of Scripture	"
Life of Christ, (or Harmony)	"
Epitome of do.	"
History of the Creation	"
Epitome of do.	"
Questions on do.	"
History of Joseph	"
Do. Samuel	"
Do. Elijah	"
Do. Daniel	"
Sermon on the Mount	"
Miracles	"
Scripture Lessons for Child.	"
a Psalms	"
a Parables	"
a Luke and John	"
a Pilgrim's Progress, Part 1	So vol.

In Karen.

Catechism of Religion	trans.
Do do. in verse	trans.
Vade Mecum	scrip.

In Peguan or Taling.

Dying Father's Advice	trans.

Life of Christ	trans
Catechism of Religion	trans.
View of Christian Religion	trans.
Balance	trans
Investigator	trans.
Ship of Grace	trans.
a Epitome of Old Test.	trans.
a Awakener	Bur. 7
a Digest of Scripture	scrip.

Asamese—Jaipur.

Catechism	trans.
Parables of Christ	scrip.
Sermon on the Mount	"
Creation and Fall	"
Deluge	"

Tai—Jaipur.

Catechism	trans.

Burmese character—Jaipur.

Catechism	trans.

Siamese.

Scripture Questions, 1835	trans.
a Scripture Facts, (& enl. ed.)	trans.
Boodhism and Christianity	trans.
a Summary of Chr'y, (enl. ed.)	trans
Law and Gospel	trans.
True Way to Heaven	trans.
Cat. of Doctr. of Gospel	trans.
Catechism on the Judgment	trans.
a Faith and Practice	trans.
a Old Test. History, vols. 1, 2	For. com.
a Life of Elijah	"
a Com. and Summary, (Br. sh.)	trans.

Chinese.

12 Vilage Sermons, by Milne	trans.
Dial. Two Friends, 1834, do.	trans.
On Gambling, 1836, do.	trans.
Com. on Ten Command. by Medhurst, 1836	trans.
New Year Congratulat. do.	For. com.
Offerings of food to gods, '35, do.	trans.
Festival of Tombs, 1836, do.	trans.
Birth-day of Machawpo, do.	For. com
Birth day of Shang Ti, do.	"
Life of Joseph, by Gutzlaff	"
Do. of Moses, do.	"
Do. of Daniel, do.	"
a Sav. of World, by Gutzlaff	For. com.
Precious Instructions of Jesus, do.	"
Miracles of Jesus, do.	"
Whole Duty of Man, do.	"
Truth and Error Compared, do.	"
Principles of Repent. Dia. do.	"
True Faith, in Dialogues, do.	"
Precepts of the Gospel, do.	"
a Instructive Details, do.	"
a Misery turned to Happiness, do.	"
God, Lord above All, do.	"
Five Warnings against Opium, by Tracy, 1836	trans.
Death of Good and Bad	No. 68, &c.
a Two Ends and Two Ways	No. 160

In Javanese.

a Thoughts on God	trans.
a Son of God in the World	trans.

In Malay—Java.

a Thoughts on God	trans.
a Son of God in World, Arab. cha.	trans.
a Do. do. Rom. do.	trans.

In Japanese.

Life of Christ, by Gutzlaff	scrip.

Summary.

N. A. Indian languages, 38, (1 vol.) Creole, 3, (1.) Hawaiian, 17, (6.) Spain, 4, (3.) Paris, 70, (7.) Toulouse, 8, (2.) Belgium, 4, (1.) Basle, 13, (2.) Dutch, 1, (1.) Hamburg, 159, (4.) Bremen, 12. Calw, 8, (2.) Berlin, 57, (4.) Barmen, 108. Swedish, 5, (4.) Norwegian, 1. St. Petersburg, 86. Modern Greek, 91, (8.) Armenian, 35, (7.) Armeno-Turkish, 1, (1.) Arabic, 12, (4.) Dutch, S. Africa, 30, (3.) Grebo, Cape Palmas, 12. Mahratta, 20, (1.) Tamul, 145, (2.) Teloogoo, 27. Oriya, 10, (3.) Calcutta, 16, (3.) Northern India, 14, (1.) Burmah, 43, (4.) Jaipur, 7. Siamese, 12. Chinese, 26, (1.) Javanese, 2. Malay, 3. Japanese, 1. Total, (exclusive of 270 manuscript cards, &c. for Nestorians,) 1,102 publications, of which 76 are volumes.

Publications conditionally approved.

Sandwich Islands.

S. S. Un. Quest's, v. 1, 2, 5, Aug. '36.
Church History.
Scripture Catechism.

Russ—St. Petersburg.

No. 15 Vivian's Three Dialogues.
20 Instr. Dia. on Vain Confidence.
21 Dialogue between Two Friends on Regeneration.

Syra.

History of Abraham, November, 1834.
History of Samuel, October, 1835.
Arabian Martyr.

Tamul—Ceylon.

Amplification.

Northern India—Panjabi & Hindusthani.

Life of Christ.

Siamese.

Scripture Facts in Questions and Answers, January, 1838.
Harmony, or Life of Christ.
Spiritual Songs.

Chinese.

Milne on the Soul, December, 1836.
The Three Doctrines about God, 1837.
Self-evident (internal) Proofs of the True Doctrine, 1837.
The Way of Redemption.
Eternal Life, (Dialogues)
Life of the Patriarchs.
On Important Subjects, (Doctrines, &c.)
Life of Apostle John.
Parables of our Saviour.

Total Foreign Grants

FOR YEARS ENDING APRIL 15.

STATIONS.	1832.	1833.	1834.	1835.	1836.	1837.	1838.	1839.	1840.	Total.
Sandwich Islands,	500	1,000	1,500	3,000	1,000	1,000		2,800	1,000	11,800
Java, Rev. J. Bruckner,									300	300
China, Singapore, &c. A. B. C.	500	1,500	2,000	6,000	6,000	5,500	500	1,500		23,500
China, P. E. Church,					750	500		1,000		2,250
China, Gen. Assembly's Board,						1,000				1,000
Rev. Sam'l Dyer, Malacca,									300	300
Siam, American Baptist Board,			500		1,500	1,000		1,500	500	5,000
Siam, A. B. C. F. M.			500		1,000	1,000		700	1,500	4,700
Asam,						800		700	300	1,800
Burmah, Karens, &c.	*1,900	1,500	3,500	5,000	4,000	4,000	1,000	4,000	1,000	25,900
Northern India,				500	1,000	2,000		2,500	1,500	7,500
Calcutta, Rev. Mr. Carapeit,								500		500
Orissa,			300	500	3,050	1,000		500	500	5,850
Madras and So. Ind. A. B. C.						1,500	3,000	2,000	2,000	8,500
Madras, Baptist Mission,						500		500	700	1,700
Ceylon,	†700	1,000	1,800	3,500	3,000	2,000	500	2,000	1,500	16,000
Mahrattas,	600	1,000	1,000	3,000	1,500	1,000		500		8,600
South African Fem. Tract Soc.					200	500	300			1,000
Western Africa, A. B. C. F. M.							200		200	400
Southern Africa, do.							300			300
Syria,			500	1,000	1,000		500		300	3,300
Persia, P. E. Church,						500				500
Nestorians, Persia,					500	500		500		1,500
Asia Minor, A. B. C. F. M.	500	1,000	2,000	1,667	1,900	2,500		1,200	2,000	12,767
Smyrna, Rev. J. Brewer,			300	333	300			80		1,013
Greece, P. E. Church,	‡450	500	1,000	1,000	1,750	1,500		1,000	500	7,700
Greece, A. B. C. F. M.	¶300		800		500	500		800	1,500	4,400
Greece, Am. Baptist Board,							400		600	1,000
Crete, P. E. Church,									300	300
Constantinople, P. E. Church,									200	200
Russia,	300	500	1,200	1,500	1,500	§2,800		2,000	2,000	11,800
Poland,								500		500
Sweden,						§300		††800		1,100
Denmark,								300		300
Berlin, Prussian Tract Soc.					300	§300		††400		1,000
Do. for Hungary, Wendes, &c.						§300		††300		600
Hamburg, L. Sax. Tract Soc.	200	500	500	700	700	§300	**600		300	3,800
Hamburg, Am. Bap. Board,						§300	**[illegible]00		400	1,300
Bremen,					250					250
Barmen,				300	300		300			900
Calw Tract Society,							300		200	500
Basle,							200			200
Holland,						§200	**100			300
Belgium,							300			300
Strasbourg, Book & Tr. Soc.									100	100
Paris Religious Tract Society,	400	1,500	1,500	1,000	§2,000	§300		††700		7,400
Paris Eng. & Am. Tr. Assoc.								320		320
France, Am. Baptist Board,						500				500
Spain,							400	400	300	1,100
Moravian Brethren,	200		700	700	700	700				3,000
North Am. Ind. Bap. Board,				150	300	200				650
North Am. Ind. A. B. C. F. M.	44		400	150						594
Chippeway Indians, Canada,							500			500
Total in each year,	‖6,594	10,000	20,000	30,000	35,000	35,000	10,000	30,000	20,000	196,594

* Including $300 annually for Burmah for three preceding years. † Including $200 in 1829 for Ceylon. ‡ Including $150 in 1829 for Greece. ¶ $300 in 1829 for Greece. § Of these amounts $900 were sent to Rev. Robert Baird for Temperance Documents; viz for Holland, $200; Sweden, $100; Hungary, Berlin, Lower Saxony Tract Society and Baptist Board at Hamburgh, $25 each: and through Paris Tract Society, $400 in 1836, and $100 in 1837. ‖ Including $1,550 in 1828 to 1831. ** Including for Temperance, $50 each for two Societies in Hamburg, and $100 for Holland. †† Do. $400 for Russia, and $100 each for Sweden, Berlin, Hungary, and Paris.

New York, June 29, 1840.

My Dear Bro. Robinson,

We have the joint favor of yourself & Bro. Jones, reporting on Old Test. History Vols. I. & II. & Life of Elijah in Siamese, all which our Com. at once ap-

[illegible]

self & Bro. Jones, reporting on Old Test. History Vol. 2 &
& Life of Elijah in Siamese, all which our Com. at once approves as by the above list — and al[illegible] the Tract Attributes of Jehovah, which on account of the passage on Baptism which you quoted is laid aside.

I beg to submit how far it is necessary to be rigid in respect to typographical or other slight inaccuracies not affecting the sense. I suppose it must be expected that early Tracts in any language will be more or less imperfect — but if the missionary acts according to the best light he has & does not publish prematurely, it may be well & duty to issue some Tracts before he has a complete knowledge of the language; & in a case like the one before us in which if the Tract Soc. does not pay, the Miss. Soc. does, there seems scarcely place for conscientious scruples as to which shall bear the expense. I have the impression that in the Chinese more especially there is liability to defects in early editions. For myself I see not why you may not in a day examine & report on all the Siamese Tracts you have issued, which are not yet approved. I beg that you will go through the list & report on all; and as Bro. Jones is away, get Bro. Dean, or Bro. Davenport, or some one of the Baptist denom. to approve — on which point I beg you to see the minute of Pub. Com. p. 4 hereon, which, with my printed note, I hope will make all clear on this point.

SIAM—MISSION OF A. B. C. F. M.

The Mission of the American Board of Commissioners in Siam report 11,600 publications received from Malacca in 1834, expense, including $8 for printing, &c. $365 35; Chinese Books in 1835 and 1836, $471 93; in 1838, Scripture Facts, two editions, 3,900 each; Life of Christ, Law and Gospel, 3,900 each; Attributes of Jehovah, with comments on 1st and 2d Commandments; Parallel between Boodh and Christ; and Way, Truth and Life, 1,800 each; Spiritual Songs and First Lines on Geography, 500 each, $976 23; folding and binding $39 52; rent of Baptist printing-office $30 00—total $1,883 03.

You will observe that, embarrassing as the
times have been, we have paid over the whole of
proposed grant of 1500 for your mission.

In Hindusthani.

1 Christian Indeed, Dial. trans.
a 2 Fall and Recov. of Man trans.
3 Day of Judgment No 32
1 *Br Sh.* Ten Command. &c. sc. &c.
Dialogue on Salvation trans.
Gallaudet's Ch. Bo. on Soul trans.

In Hindi.

a 1 *Br. Sh.* Ten Command. &c. sc. &c.

In Burmese.

1 Cat. of Relig. (and rev) 1832 trans.
2 View of Chr. Relig. 1834 trans.
3 Golden Balance, 1832 trans.
4 Investigator, 1832 trans
5 Summary of Chr. Faith, 1833 trans.
6 Ship of Grace, 1836 trans
7 Awakener, 1836 trans
8 Epit. of Old Test. 1836 trans.
Memoir of Shway Ee, 1836 trans.
Dying Parent's Address trans.
Ch. Bo. on the Soul, P. 1, 2 trans.
a Questions on Life of Christ trans.
On Idolatry scrip.
Digest of Scripture "
Life of Christ, (or Harmony) "
Epitome of do. "
History of the Creation "
Epitome of do. "
Questions on do. "
History of Joseph "
Do. Samuel "
Do. Elijah "
Do. Daniel "
Sermon on the Mount "
Miracles "
Scripture Lessons for Child. "
a Psalms "
a Parables "
a Luke and John "
a Pilgrim's Progress, Part 1 So vol.

In Karen.

Catechism of Religion trans.
Do do. in verse trans.
Vade Mecum scrip.

In Peguan or Taling.

Dying Father's Advice trans.
Life of Christ trans
Catechism of Religion trans.
View of Christian Religion trans.
Balance trans
Investigator trans.
Ship of Grace trans.
a Epitome of Old Test. trans.
a Awakener Bur. 7
a Digest of Scripture scrip.

Asamese—Jaipur.

Catechism trans.
Parables of Christ scrip.
Sermon on the Mount "
Creation and Fall "
Deluge "

Tai—Jaipur.

Catechism trans.

Burmese character—Jaipur.

Catechism trans.

Siamese.

Scripture Questions, 1835 trans.
a Scripture Facts, (& enl. ed.) trans.
Boodhism and Christianity trans.
a Summary of Chr'y, (enl. ed.) trans
Law and Gospel trans.
True Way to Heaven trans.
Cat. of Doctr. of Gospel trans.
Catechism on the Judgment trans.
a Faith and Practice trans.
a Old Test. History, vols. 1, 2 For.com.
a Life of Elijah "
a Com. and Summary, (Br. sh.) trans.

Chinese.

12 Vilage Sermons, by Milne trans.
Dial. Two Friends, 1834, do. trans.
On Gambling, 1836, do. trans.
Com. on Ten Command. by Medhurst, 1836 trans.
New Year Congratulat. do. For. com.
Offerings of food to gods, '35, do. trans.
Festival of Tombs, 1836, do. trans.
Birth-day of Machawpo, do. For. com
Birth-day of Shang Ti, do. "
Life of Joseph, by Gutzlaff "
Do. of Moses, do. "
Do. of Daniel, do. "
a Sav. of World, by Gutzlaff For.com.
Precious Instructions of Jesus, do. "
Miracles of Jesus, do. "
Whole Duty of Man, do. "
Truth and Error Compared, do. "
Principles of Repent. Dia. do. "
True Faith, in Dialogues, do. "
Precepts of the Gospel, do. "
a Instructive Details, do. "
a Misery turned to Happiness, do. "
God, Lord above All, do. "
Five Warnings against Opium, by Tracy, 1836 trans.
Death of Good and Bad No. 68, &c.
a Two Ends and Two Ways No. 160

In Javanese.

a Thoughts on God trans.
a Son of God in the World trans.

In Malay—Java.

a Thoughts on God trans.
a Son of God in World, Arab.cha. trans.
a Do. do. Rom. do. trans.

In Japanese.

Life of Christ, by Gutzlaff scrip.

Summary.

N. A. Indian languages, 38, (1 vol) Creole, 3, (1.) Hawaiian, 17, (6.) Spain, 4, (3.) Paris, 70, (7) Toulouse, 8, (2.) Belgium, 4, (1.) Basle, 13, (2) Dutch, 1, (1.) Hamburg, 159, (4) Bremen, 12. Calw, 8, (2.) Berlin, 57, (4.) Barmen, 108. Swedish, 5, (4) Norwegian, 1. St. Petersburg, 86. Modern Greek, 91, (8.) Armenian, 35, (7.) Armeno-Turkish, 1, (1.) Arabic, 12, (4.) Dutch, S. Africa, 30, (3) Grebo, Cape Palmas, 12. Mahratta, 20, (1.) Tamul, 145, (2.) Teloogoo, 27. Oriya, 10, (3.) Calcutta, 16, (3.) Northern India, 14, (1.) Burmah, 43, (4.) Jaipur, 7. Siamese, 12. Chinese, 26, (1.) Javanese, 2. Malay, 3. Japanese, 1. Total, (exclusive of 270 manuscript cards, &c. for Nestorians.) 1,102 publications, of which 76 are volumes.

Publications conditionally approved.

Sandwich Islands.

S. S. Un. Quest's, v. 1, 2, 5, Aug. '36.
Church History.
Scripture Catechism.

Russ—St. Petersburg.

No. 15 Vivian's Three Dialogues.
20 Instr. Dia. on Vain Confidence.
21 Dialogue between Two Friends on Regeneration.

Syra.

History of Abraham, November, 1834.
History of Samuel, October, 1835.
Arabian Martyr.

Tamul—Ceylon.

Amplification.

Northern India—Panjabi & Hindusthani.

Life of Christ.

Siamese.

Scripture Facts in Questions and Answers, January, 1838.
Harmony, or Life of Christ.
Spiritual Songs.

Chinese.

Milne on the Soul, December, 1836.
The Three Doctrines about God, 1837.
Self-evident (internal) Proofs of the True Doctrine, 1837.
The Way of Redemption.
Eternal Life, (Dialogues)
Life of the Patriarchs.
On Important Subjects, (Doctrines, &c.)
Life of Apostle John.
Parables of our Saviour.

Total Foreign Grants

FOR YEARS ENDING APRIL 15.

STATIONS.	1832.	1833.	1834.	1835.	1836.	1837.	1838.	1839.	1840.	Total.
Sandwich Islands,	500	1,000	1,500	3,000	1,000	1,000		2,800	1,000	11,800
Java, Rev. J. Bruckner,									300	300
China, Singapore, &c. A. B. C.	500	1,500	2,000	6,000	6,000	5,500	500	1,500		23,500
China, P. E. Church,					750	500		1,000		2,250
China, Gen. Assembly's Board,						1,000				1,000
Rev. Sam'l Dyer, Malacca,									300	300
Siam, American Baptist Board,			500		1,500	1,000		1,500	500	5,000
Siam, A. B. C. F. M.			500		1,000	1,000		700	1,500	4,700
Asam,						800		700	300	1,800
Burmah, Karens, &c.	*1,900	1,500	3,500	5,000	4,000	4,000	1,000	4,000	1,000	25,900
Northern India,				500	1,000	2,000		2,500	1,500	7,500
Calcutta, Rev. Mr. Carapeit,								500		500
Orissa,			300	500	3,050	1,000		500	500	5,850
Madras and So. Ind. A. B. C.						1,500	3,000	2,000	2,000	8,500
Madras, Baptist Mission,						500		500	700	1,700
Ceylon,	†700	1,000	1,800	3,500	3,000	2,000	500	2,000	1,500	16,000
Mahrattas,	600	1,000	1,000	3,000	1,500	1,000		500		8,600
South African Fem. Tract Soc.					200	500	300			1,000
Western Africa, A. B. C. F. M.							200		200	400
Southern Africa, do.							300			300
Syria,			500	1,000	1,000		500		300	3,300
Persia, P. E. Church,						500				500
Nestorians, Persia,					500	500		500		1,500
Asia Minor, A. B. C. F. M.	500	1,000	2,000	1,667	1,900	2,500		1,200	2,000	12,767
Smyrna, Rev. J. Brewer,			300	333	300			80		1,013
Greece, P. E. Church,	‡450	500	1,000	1,000	1,750	1,500		1,000	500	7,700
Greece, A. B. C. F. M.	¶300		800		500	500		800	1,500	4,400
Greece, Am. Baptist Board,							400		600	1,000
Crete, P. E. Church,									300	300
Constantinople, P. E. Church,									200	200
Russia,	300	500	1,200	1,500	1,500	§2,800		2,000	2,000	11,800
Poland,								500		500
Sweden,						§300		††800		1,100
Denmark,								300		300
Berlin, Prussian Tract Soc.					300	§300		††400		1,000
Do. for Hungary, Wendes, &c.						§300		††300		600
Hamburg, L. Sax. Tract Soc.	200	500	500	700	700	§300	**600		300	3,800
Hamburg, Am. Bap. Board,						§300	**600		400	1,300
Bremen,					250					250
Barmen,				300	300		300			900
Calw Tract Society,							300		200	500
Basle,							200			200
Holland,						§200	**100			300
Belgium,							300			300
Strasbourg, Book & Tr. Soc.									100	100
Paris Religious Tract Society,	400	1,500	1,500	1,000	§2,000	§300		††700		7,400
Paris Eng. & Am. Tr. Assoc.								320		320
France, Am. Baptist Board,						500				500
Spain,							400	400	300	1,100
Moravian Brethren,	200		700	700	700	700				3,000
North Am. Ind. Bap. Board,				150	300	200				650
North Am. Ind. A. B. C. F. M.	44		400	150						594
Chippeway Indians, Canada,							500			500
Total in each year,	‖6,594	10,000	20,000	30,000	35,000	35,000	10,000	30,000	20,000	196,594

* Including $350 annually for Burmah for three preceding years. † Including $200 in 1829 for Ceylon. ‡ Including $150 in 1829 for Greece. ¶ $300 in 1829 for Greece. § Of these amounts $900 were sent to Rev. Robert Baird for Temperance Documents; viz for Holland, $200; Sweden, $100; Hungary, Berlin, Lower Saxony Tract Society and Baptist Board at Hamburgh, $25 each: and through Paris Tract Society, $400 in 1836, and $100 in 1837. ‖ Including $1,550 in 1828 to 1831. ** Including for Temperance, $50 each for two Societies in Hamburg, and $100 for Holland. †† Do. $400 for Russia, and $100 each for Sweden, Berlin, Hungary, and Paris.

New York, June 29, 1840.

My Dear Bro. Robinson,

We have the joint favor of yourself & Bro. Jones, reporting on Old Test. History Vols. I & II.

self & Bro. Jones, reporting on Old Test. History vols. I & II. & Life of Elijah in Siamese, all which our Com. at once approves as by the above list — and al[illegible] the Tract Attributes of Jehovah, which on account of the passage on Baptism which you quoted is laid aside.

I beg to submit how far it is necessary to be rigid in respect to typographical or other slight inaccuracies not affecting the sense. I suppose it must be expected that early Tracts in any language will be more or less imperfect — but if the missionary acts according to the best light he has & does not publish prematurely, it may be well & duty to issue some Tracts before he has a complete knowledge of the language; & in a case like the one before us in which if the Tract Soc. does not pay, the Miss. Soc. does, there seems scarcely place for conscientious scruples as to which shall bear the expense. I have the impression that in the Chinese more especially there is liability to defects in early editions. For myself I see not why you may not in a day examine & report on all the Siamese Tracts you have issued, which are not yet approved. I beg that you will go through the list & report on all; and as Bro. Jones is away, get Bro. Dean, or Bro. Davenport, or some one of the Baptist denom. to approve — on which point I beg you to see the minute of Pub. Com. p. 4 hereon, which, with my printed note, I hope will make all clear on this point.

SIAM—MISSION OF A. B. C. F. M.

The Mission of the American Board of Commissioners in Siam report 11,600 publications received from Malacca in 1834, expense, including $8 for printing, &c. $365 35; Chinese Books in 1835 and 1836, $471 93; in 1838, Scripture Facts, two editions, 3,900 each; Life of Christ, Law and Gospel, 3,900 each; Attributes of Jehovah, with comments on 1st and 2d Commandments; Parallel between Boodh and Christ; and Way, Truth and Life, 1,800 each; Spiritual Songs and First Lines on Geography, 500 each, $976 23; folding and binding $39 52; rent of Baptist printing-office $30 00—total $1,883 03.

You will observe that, embarrassing as the pecu
times have been, we have paid over the whole of
proposed grant of 1500 for your mission.

You perceive in the printed statement cut from our report (at bot. of last page) what notice we were able to take of your acc/. of funds expended. As your acc/ were not framed on the principle of being for approved Tracts, we could not sanction them in whole, & thought it would be more simple & best for you to present an account from the beginning for the Com. to sanction, on the principle of the blank acc/ annexed. The whole amount we have sent you, is, as in the above list $4.700— & I hope you will spare no pains to have all you have issued, which really accords with the Society's principles, reported with the assurance that the responsibilities of yourselves, the Board & this Soc. on this point may be fulfilled; & that thus we may go on with no shadow of hinderance of this sort, in the blessed work.— Yr. affec. Bro. W. A. Hallock Sec.

N.B. I suppose by Bro. Loomis's reporting to you on Chinese Tracts, issued by him they may be approved.

I send also ~~a~~ set of our late pub's. I could add much, but the ship soon departs & I must not enlarge. Suffice it to say, our hearts warmly respond to all yr have written, & I am,

with christian confidence
in Christian love,
Yr Bro
W. A. Hallock, Sec.

Your communications have been exactly what we could desire. But I know you cannot be always writing. When you can write, we shall be glad to hear.

Rev W. A. Hallock, Tract Soc. June 28. 1839.

Robinson &
Bradley
Bankok
Siam

N. York, June 28. 1839

My Dear Bro. Robinson, & Bro. Bradley,

your very interesting communications have greatly cheered us. I have replied to all except that of Bro. Robinson dated Dec. 1. which lays a strong claim for increased pecuniary aid – based on the same facts as Bro. Bradley's full communications, but expressing your disappointment in receiving nothing the year ending Ap. 1838; & I think you will wonder a little at the fact, that having ap- (designated) propriated $1,000 by our former list for the year ending Ap. 1839. we complied with the advice of Bro. Anderson, & took off $300, [see list annexed] in order, with $500, from Bombay, &c. to make up $1,000 more than we had proposed for the Sandwich Islands. Your late letters throw a very different aspect over the matter; & all I have now to say is, that we will do the best we can to bring up the deficiency

& I do expect that we shall be

wants. I do expect that this

Faith, and by him they may be approved.

want. I do expect that this community can and will raise as much money as all our Missionaries abroad can advantageously expend in Tract operations. May the Lord guide you & us in all this work.

I want now (1) that Bro. Robinson & Bro Jones should approve all the rules issued by both missions in which you agree (see paragr. 2d of printed letter annexed) and (2) that you present us an acc/, from the beginning, of all expenses incurred for preparing, printing & circulating approved publications (see acc/. annexed) – such an acc/ that our Com. can approve it – & then we will let the next account begin where this ends; & I trust there will be no farther difficulty as to amount, with this Soc. $3,200, you perceive (annexed) is the whole sum remitted to you. In our report sent herewith, you will see we have made good use of Bro. Bradley's letters, reserving a portion for the future & we shall also use advantageously (with a blessing) Bro. Robinson's.

Rev. Charle
Dr. Dan

Rev W. A Hallock Tract, Soc.
July 29, 1839. Date.

$1500 — for the Bap. miss. $1700 — Last year these sums were reversed to the two missions.

Rev. Charle

N. York, July 29, 1874.

My Dear Bro. Robinson I have already written you on this sheet containing a list of all the tracts we have adopted in Karen — showing that you & Bro. Jones are a Committee — giving you [illegible] & any &c. & acknowledging the reception of very valuable communication from yourself & Bro. Bradley.

I write now chiefly to say that our Committee have this day adopted the Tract Christian Truth & Practice, & also the additions to the Tract, Scripture Facts of which you sent us translation.

As to the Scripture History — History of the Acts, — Goodrich's outline of Eccl. History &c. I hope you & Bro. Jones will be able to go on and act — & whatever the Board may not adopt I take it for granted they had better be paid for with the funds of the [illegible] Mr. Hallock &c. &c.

Our Committee [illegible] not try to raise for

$1500 — for the [illegible]

Robinson
Bankok
Siam

$1500 — for the Bap. miss. $700 — Last year these sums were reversed to the two missions. H

Rev W A Hallock Tract Soc,
July 29, 1839. Date.

$1500 — for the Bap. miss. $1700 — Last year these

N. York, June 2, 1838.

Dear Brethren Johnson & Robinson,

Being now out of health, & with almost no time to write before the ship sails, & having replied to your several valued favors, I beg now to invite your attention to my printed letter accompanying, with the annexed lists, which give you, on the points alluded to, all the light I now have — & only to add, that hoping to hear from you, & with prayer for a blessing, & undiminished confidence & love, I am

Yr. affec. Bro. in Christ

[illegible] Walnut cabinet

Mrs A Matlocks, [illegible]

Rev. Charles
Rev. Stephen

es Robinson, or
en Johnson
Bankok.
Siam

66

Missionary House, Boston,
7th March. 1840.

Rev. Charles Robinson,
Bankok, Siam.

My Dear Sir,

At the request of Mr. Anderson, who is now absent from the city, I have the pleasure of writing you a line just to acknowledge your letters of Jan. 21, 1839. rec'd July 13th; of July 16 & 18th, rec'd Jan. 29th, 1840. Also the tabular view of your mission rec'd July. 13th. I presume that Mr. Anderson will write you fully by the earliest opportunity that shall occur for sending communications to your part of the world.

By the Herald & other documents which you will receive by this conveyance, you will learn that the Board is again greatly straitened for the want of funds — so much so as to create much alarm lest the operation of the missions should be greatly impeded, if not some of them discontinued. Still as

your letter.

As to "haste" in entering

are trying to place our confidence in God & to call loudly upon his people to come to the help of the missions. We hope to succeed. We cannot bear the idea of drawing back, or sending out another order to retrench. May the Lord avert so painful & disastrous a calamity.

We had hoped that Mr. Johnson would embark on his return about this time, but our funds are too low. The Committee have, however, just appointed a Miss Fowler, whom we trust you will see at no very distant day as Mrs. Johnson.

With kind regards to Mrs. Robinson, & all your associates,

I remain very truly yours,

David Greene

P.S. If Mr. Robbins or Doct. Tracy should be with you please say to Mr. R. that his communications of March 12 & 16., April 30. & May 15, & his journal to Feb. 20. are recd.; & to Doct. T. his of April 25 & Sept. 6 have come to hand.

respe

t com-

your letter. As to "haste" in entering

Rev D. Green Mar 7, 1840.
Rec'd July 25. 1840.

Rev. Charles Robinson,
Bankok.
Siam.

Canton, Oct. 1. 1838.

To the Am. Mission in Siam.

Dear Brethren

Sometime last March I addressed you on behalf of this mission a letter, inviting to a semiannual interchange of friendly letters, having for its objects the expression of our fellowfeeling and a brief report of our progress and prospects. To this plan we know of no objection, while the advantages are many and valuable, and I attribute your silence respecting that communication to its miscarriage.

It will not be necessary to enter into very minute details respecting our present numbers and engagements, for the personal communication of Mr & Mrs Dean, since whose departure there have been no material changes, will inform you of all that concerns us. Our health has been uninterrupted, a blessing which we all know how to appreciate in these climates, and for which we can hardly be too thankful. The Ophthalmic Hospital is still continued, the current expenses of it being defrayed by the foreign residents in China. For three months of the last six it has been opened at Macao, where however it appears to exert a less influence than at Canton, chiefly on account of the ignorance of an inferior class of inhabitants, and the recent establishment of it in that region.

---

your letter. As to haste in entering

The effects resulting from the practice of medicine are of such a nature as to encourage the continued use of this means. You have no doubt learned much of the detail of the practice followed in Canton from the reports published in the Repository, where also have been published a few reports from Dr Bradley. Reports of this nature, together with an extended view of the effects of gratuitous aid on the hearts of the people; embracing also views of their physical condition, their perception of the benevolence which actuates a forigner to come to do them good, their intellectual attainments & cultivation, and in fine any information which illustrates the people, are preeminently valuable, and cannot be too frequent or minute. I do not know of any means we possess that is half so good for ascertaining the condition of a people in every particular that we require information upon as the hospitals which are attached to both our missions. If the physician can obtain the confidence of his patients, he can procure almost any information and that too of the most valuable kind. As the patients set at the table of the practitioner, questions additional to those merely relating to their ailments may be asked; such as whether they can read, at what age they began, what books they have read, how many boys & girls are in the family, how many of each sex can read, write, how much remuneration the teacher receives, who are teachers, their qualifications, and a variety of similar questions all tending to ascertain the real condition of the mass of community. More extended inquiries may be made of persons of respectability & standing as opportunity offers. As no dependance can be placed upon the guesses of natives in regard to these points; the drudgery of individual examination must be undergone before such data can be procured as are to be depended upon. We think the opportunity offered by promiscuous medical practice among the people of these countries should not be lost for obtaining undoubted information by means of queries of this nature carried on for a long time. If you have not conducted any system of inquiry similar to the one here ~~proposed~~ described, we would suggest it. The set of questions published in the First Annual Rept. of the Morrison Education Society is the one we follow, and appears to contain all of prime importance. For your station, they perhaps need ~~varying~~ variation, embracing more inquiries relating to female education, what proportion of people become talapoins & their education, and the influence of sacred books upon the general education of the people at large; these points are very different in the two countries, for here the priests are despised & dissolute. If we only knew the answer to the single question, How many of the people can read? it would be of great advantage, affording a base on which benevolent operations could be founded. Of the statistics of these nations we are almost ignorant, and should do something to supply this lamentable deficiency.

We sympathise with you in the loss you have sustained by the departure of sister Johnson, & the bereavement in your circle of Mrs. Jones. The mission ranks in this part of the world have fearfully thinned during the last 18 months, but God can supply the places of those who have gone & we hope he will do so soon [illegible] [illegible]. As to haste in entering

Let us trust in him more unreservedly, cast away all our unbelief, and come unto him in faith, and then we may expect blessings that there shall not be room enough to receive them. If our God was not long suffering and pitiful who of us would be continued! Wherefore laying aside every weight, let us run the race with alacrity & joy, for we do not run as those who fear lest they shall miss the goal. We rejoice to hear of the promises there appears to be over your field in the disposition of the princes & chief men not to drive out or oppose the gospel by edicts & denunciations of condign punishment. We hope the little cloud will become a great one surcharged with blessings to descend upon the land. With Christian salutations to all the brethren and sisters of your mission

I am

Yours in best bonds

S. Wells Williams

On behalf of mission

Canton Mission
Answered Feb. 1839.

To the Siam Mission   Singapore August 17. 1838

Dear Brethren,

Your letter communicating your preamble and resolutions in reference to the "regulations" existing between your mission and ours was read at our last meeting for business, (Aug 13.) and after the members had expressed their views, the secretary was directed to reply to your letter & communicate the views thus expressed.

Had your resolution not been accompanied by the preamble, we should have agreed to it as a matter, of course. Coupled as it was to the preamble we could not do so without appearing, at least, to acquiesce in the reasons for this measure therein assigned. We, most distinctly recognize the right of either mission to withdraw from the agreement at any time they may think proper on giving suitable notice to the other of their intention to do so. As for ourselves, we have not the least desire to continue this arrangement any longer than it is entirely cordial on your part.

It is very obvious from your letter that you are dissatisfied with the arrangement as it at present exists & we are therefore perfectly willing that it should be altered as you desire or given up altogether.

Having said this we beg to call your attention to one or two particulars suggested by your letter.   As to "haste" in entering into the agreement, you of course are the only judges. The history of the transaction would hardly have exposed you to the charge from any one Else.

The preamble states that your Mission have "too hastily agreed to "send a Copy" of all your reports &c to us. This would make a different impression if it read "Inasmuch as the Siam Mission must transmit their reports &c to the Prudential Committee by the way of Singapore they agree to leave the same open for the perusal of the members of that Mission" and yet this would have been the very spirit if not the precise words of the agreement. To "send a Copy" to us implies the trouble & labou making an entire Copy of your papers for us. Th as you all know was never intended. The agree ment speaks of no such thing.

From this, you will be able to underst better what we say in reference to the last claus of the preamble. We are utterly unable to concei what "difficulties and embarrassments" you al to & to which you are "very liable". There must something, for you speak of "late experience": an it must, it would seem by caused in some way by us, from the way in which it is mentioned. It would have saved us some trouble if the parti lars had been specified. It was suggested th it might arise from your having no copyist, bu this cannot be as it is perfectly obvious, if there be only one copy sent to the rooms we can p just as well read that as a duplicate or any other copy.

There is still another item. You request us to accept only an abstract." We have said we are willing to do so if you prefer. But we do not wish to trouble you so much. An abstract will be of no more service to us than the paper itself - and neither of us have time to spend uselessly. As to its being just equal to" what we have engaged to give you, the agreement shows distinctly the cause of the difference. We *cannot* send to the rooms by the way of Bankok without very great delay. It is for this reason alone that in this particular there is a difference in the agreement. We prefer however as long as we have any one who can copy for us, to send a "Copy" - for 2 reasons - 1st - It will be more satisfactory to you. It is less trouble for us. The Copyist can make copy - the abstract, would be made by one of us.

After considering the matter in all its bearings we can see no reason for the proposed change unless it be an unwillingness to have us read your papers to the Committee. If there be this unwillingness on your part we would not for a moment insist on the continuance of the present agreement. We are entirely willing that the agreement as regards attention to local matters should stand by itself - or that you should in addition send us an abstract, of your papers, or any other arrangement you prefer - or that the whole should be stopped & the Saviours rule Matt 7.12 should be regarded as the only rule.

We feel that you are engaged in a most imp
ant department of the Missionary field & know of none
more so in this part of the world. We are aware too t
you have peculiar trials and difficulties & that the most imp
ant results to the Siamese & to the world may be connecte
with the success of your plans and our prayer is that
you may be guided & assisted from on High & be abund

To the Siamese Mission
Care D. B. Bradley M.D.
Bankok

prospered of the Lord.

Mr. Robbins' letter of May 20. was recd. Aug 1. –
lest you should not hear it otherwise – it may
well to state that the Mission have resolved to comp
with your request, & accept the draft on Mr. Hale f
$375. amt recd. by Mr. Johnson

In behalf of the missi
Truly yours
Jos. S. Travel

Singapore Dec. 6. 1839

Rev. Chas. Robinson
for the Siam Mission
My ~~dear~~ Brother

Your kind letter of Oct 30. in behalf of the Siam Mission was received a few days since, and I am directed by our mission to reply to it.

Though the business of your mission is troublesome to us, and will probably become more so, yet we cheerfully engage to attend to it to the best of our ability. The division of labour which you suggest we have adopted, and I have been appointed as the agent to transact all your business here, except money matters which can more conveniently be left in the hands of Mr North. In consequence of this division of labor, I think we may venture to promise that your business hereafter shall be attended to more to your satisfaction than it has heretofore been. Let it not however be thought that this promise implies any censure of Mr. North who, partly in consequence of the amount & variety of business on his hands, & partly on account of his ignorance & ~~xy~~ inexperience in doing business, has sometimes failed to send letters and boxes by the earliest opportunity and in the best form. We are glad that you have not written to the P. Comte. "to send out a business man to reside at Singapore;" and we beg you will not do this without first consulting us - Such a plan would of course affect our interests more than yours, as the person sent would be connected with this mission - Another plan of which you speak, to wit, ~~the~~ securing ~~of~~ the services of some merchant would probably work better than the plan of getting a man from America. But we should be pleased to have the opportunity of trying to do the business ourselves. We think we can in some respects transact your business better than a merchant or a person newly arrived from America - You could not write to a merchant so freely as to us, correcting mistakes & pointing out plainly what you want done, and how things should be done - A new comer would have to serve an apprenticeship, & make some mistakes as Mr. North has done, before he would be as well qualified to attend to your business as we are or ought to be - After all, however, we may be mistaken, and may find it necessary to get rid of the burden in some way - If so, we will tell you - And on the other han if we fail to manage ~~the~~ matters to your satisfaction, we take it for granted you will speak out plainly - For myself I hope to have the pleasure of spending two o three months in Siam at some future time, and if I can lay you under obligation to treat me well during my visit by attending faithfully to your business here, I shall be glad - Who knows but that there is selfishness mingled with my benevolence? I advise you not to give me too much credit for disinterestedness -

One thing more - It will be necessary for your mission to keep out of debt to us and not to go upon the idea that the treasury of the Singapore mission is a general treasury - Mr Anderson in his last letter (or at any rate in one of his letters) tells us that we must keep all square with the other missions and that the money sent to us is solely for this mission - That this letter may serve in some measure as a duplicate to Mr North's letter & account I mention that the balance against your mission is $ 2.115,43 at the present time and that we are living on money borrowed at 12 per cent - As to Mr North's not having forwarded your acct. sufficiently often I am disposed to think that he has been very little if at all in fault in this respect, especially as the transactions between the two missions have been of such a kind, that is in drafts (~~with the exception of~~ purchases ~~which~~ have amounted to only a small proportion of the whole) that Dr Bradley has generally had the means of knowing pretty nearly whether he was overdrawing - And here I venture to propose the query whether it is altogether proper in Dr Bradley first to get in debt to us by overdrawing & then to blame us for not forwarding the accounts more frequently - This ~~remark~~ inquiry is made not with the slightest intention of making an attack upon Dr Bradley but solely with the view of averting blame from ourselves. It should be remembered that we are obliged either to accept Dr Brad drafts as soon as presented or to protest them and that to do the latter (which we may be obliged to do unless Dr B sends us a sufficient amount to meet his draf would well nigh ruin the credit of the Siam mission & thus greatly increase the difficulty of your procuring money for your bills.

We sympathize with you in your pecuniary difficulties for we have

J. T. Dickinson Singapore Mission
to Siam Mission Dec 6, 1839

Ans.

Revd. Charles Robinson
Bangkok

[illegible] sell it, and there is no probability of our being able to sell such bills in future. We have never yet been able to sell a bill on the U. S. ourselves. J. T. D.

often been in the same difficulties ourselves. If there be any one word in this letter which implies anything but kind feeling & an honest desire to promote your good as well as our own it has escaped our notice and we should be most willing to blot it out on having it pointed out to us. With sincere regards & best wishes

In behalf of the Singapore Mission of A. B. C.

Very truly yours

Jas. T. Dickinson

Rev. C. Robinson — Singapore 19 Feb. 1840

My dear Brother,

Yours of Jan. 20th together with others fr. Dr Bradley containing bills to the amt of £800, reached us on the 14th inst. We are exceedingly glad that you have thus furnished us with the means of paying up our large debt which was getting to be a load that we knew not how to bear. We regret however that there now comes a request from Dr. B. for a loan of $2000 more. It is true we are requested to act as your agents only, in effecting this loan. But this we cannot do. We must pledge the credit of this mission; and upon our credit solely, & not upon yours, must such a transaction rest, (for no one here is authorized to sign Dr. B's name; & if any one were, it would not materially help the matter). This request, then, is virtually a request ~~to borrow~~ that we will lend you $2000. There are two classes of difficulties in the way of borrowing more money and lending to you. One set of difficulties meets us here in Singapore. The money borrowed & now paid up was advanced to us, a few hundreds at a time, with the distinct understanding that we should pay back as soon as bills should arrive, and we were able to assure the gentlemen who so kindly accommodated us that bills were on the way, and would soon be here, as has proved to be the fact. But now we are requested to borrow at once the large sum of $2000, and that too for 6 months, and what is worst of all we are not able to say that it is probable the money can be paid under a year, the time required to get returns from Mr Hill. This would be an unbusiness-like way of doing ~~those~~ things, and we could not make an application of this kind without seriously injuring our credit, & we should probably meet with a refusal. Dr. Bradley seems to suppose that the more & oftener we borrow, the more easy it is to borrow; but the reverse of this is true. Every $100 borrowed makes it more difficult to borrow another $100. The reason of our having been able to obtain such large advances during the last three months, is, that we have never been obliged to ask for advances before. It would be more difficult for us to raise $1000 now than it was 3 months since to raise $2000. As we had always regarded borrowing as a great evil, & had made it a point to diminish our expenses rather than resort to it, we had obtained some credit with those who knew us for careful management. This credit we freely used for the relief of your mission to the extent of some $2500. But we dare not go farther. If we stop where we are, we shall probably be able to get through the year without destroying our credit; but if we even make the attempt to borrow this $2000, we tremble for the consequences. It should here be remembered that in 10 days more our treasury will be entirely empty; & if money does not arrive by the 1st of April, we shall have to borrow on our own account.

The other class of difficulties arises from instructions recd from America. As Dr Bradley has for a long time been in the habit of keeping in debt to us, we 18 months ago requested the attention of Mr Anderson & the Comee. "to the importance of keeping us well supplied with funds" assigning as one reason for this "that we are liable to be called upon by other missions, & particularly by the Siam Mission". In reply to this Mr Anderson says "it is no part of our plan to supply your treasurer with funds for the Siam mission"; & further on he says again: "we place no funds with you except for your own expenses". Other letters enjoin it upon us to keep all square with the other missions. Now ~~by~~ with such instructions before us, it is by no means certain that even if we now had $2000 in our treasury, we should be authorized to lend any of it to you, unless it were a small sum for a short time. But to borrow money for you, and thus to jeopardize our credit and that of the Board, is of course far worse. We certainly ought not to borrow unless your circumstances in respect to funds are much worse than ours; unless, indeed, you are in imminent danger of suffering. To borrow merely to keep your press agoing, and at a time when we are stopping our own printing to enable us to assist you, would not be right.

After a careful perusal of Dr B's letter to Mr Hill, together with the accompanying account, it appears that Dr Tracy's going home, & the landing of the reinforcement here when their passage was paid to Bangkok, cannot diminish your allowance of $9000 (which Dr B. says is an ample allowance) more than $800. Dr T's expenses for this year were included in the $9000. The amount paid him here was in all $590, which wd have been about the sum expended for his private expenses had he remained through the year 1840 in Siam. His rent, teacher, &c &c would, as appears from your accounts, have been about $200 more; so that his going home instead of being a loss to you, is a gain of about $200. The reinforcement have paid thus far for passage money about $700, & $300 more will be sufficient for the 2 remaining families, making in all $1000. Their expenses for living in Singapore cannot have been greater (considering that they have paid little for rent, & have lived most of the time in one or at most two families) than they would have been in Siam. So that the whole loss in consequence of their stopping here would be about $1000. Deduct from this the $200 gained by Dr Tracy's going home, & the result is $800 lost this year. Now in consequence of Mr Ira Tracy's going away, we pay $500 more this year than our estimates contemplated, so that the difference between the two missions in respect to funds is thus far $300 only. This $300 is all removed, when it is remembered that Dr B states that your allowance of $9000 is ample, whereas our allowance of $7750 for this year is a very close one (Our allowance is nominally $8250 but this sum includes $500 expended by me last year in a voyage to Manila & Canton.)

Moreover it would appear from Dr B's letters that he had on hand on the 20th of Jan at least $500. This he will in some way manage to make last till a vessel from Singapore shall arrive in Siam, & that vessel will be likely to carry bills from Mr Hill. At any rate it does not appear that your treasury is any worse off than ours. And if we are obliged to borrow again we must first borrow for ourselves. One thing seems quite certain, that by stopping your press for one year you will be relieved from embarrassment. We have stopped our printing except $10 a month, & we should have cut off even this but for the fact that we have paper which is being destroyed, & which if put into books will be saved, so that every $10 laid out in printing now saves to the Board $25 or $30 in the end.

It may throw some light on the manner in which money matters between Dr Bradley and our treasurer ought to be managed, to refer to our business with the Canton mission. Our transactions with that mission have ~~been~~ to the amount of $25,000 and over; they have been peculiarly complicated and perplexing. The accounts had become so difficult to unravel, that for a long time we nearly despaired of getting matters settled. But notwithstanding that the accounts remained unsettled for more than 3 years, yet by care on their part to send us all the money ~~though~~ that ought to be sent here, and by care on ours not to draw on them except when the nature of our business authorized us to do so, the balance against us, (I refer not now to a merely nominal balance of $10,500 which we put down against this mission in order to a more convenient adjustment of the Bible & Tract Soc's money & other funds for printing) never exceeded $330, and this sum was paid as soon as we ascertained that there was such a balance against us. You may remember that when you were here in 1837 we were at one time a little straitened for money. At that time (knowing that the Canton mission never had difficulty in obtaining funds on account of their connection with Olyphant & Co) we requested them to make some arrangement by which we could in case of distress draw on them or on O. & Co. Their reply was not in the negative (but it) was such that we dismissed all thoughts of ever drawing on them, although we ~~[illegible]~~ knew that our drafts wd. not be likely to distress them. Dr Bradley has pursued a very different course. Instead of asking permission to get in debt to us, he has so managed as to oblige us to lend him money or else let his drafts be protested. Two years ago Mr North requested him to ~~check~~ be careful about ~~[illegible]~~ over drawing, & on the 4th June 1838 Dr B. replied as follows: "Your request that our mission never make drafts upon you faster than we send bills to cover them shall be henceforward carefully regarded". Three weeks after Dr B. sent us a draft on Mr Hill (the third of which I herewith return) which was forwarded to Mr Hill, but of course no money was sent us for it, & we consequently lost $375, and the Siam mission gained that amount from our treasury, so that we *seemed* to be spending more than we really were, while the Siam mission *seemed* to be spending less than they were. And so it has been all along - several hundred dollars of our money have been almost constantly in use in Bangkok. To make these statements seems harsh and unkind, but does not the harshness lie in the facts stated, & not in the manner or spirit in which they are stated. I assure you I am not aware of cherishing any improper feelings towards Dr Bradley, (I use his name so frequently because none of us regard any one else as responsible for this unhappy state of things which has been existing for years). In examining Dr B's letters of which we have a file from the beginning, I have taken some pains to ascertain the *cause* of this over drawing, & there seems to be no doubt that it is to be traced to his keeping up his printing operations at a time when the Comm: directed all the missions to cut off every thing they ~~[illegible]~~ could. In reply to a suggestion of Mr North's, that it would be best to stop the printing in Siam Dr B. says under date of Dec. 12. 1837: "We cannot stop printing for the sake of ~~sparing~~ relieving the poverty feeling churches during the present commercial pressure"; and again: "for one I say let not this temporary pressure in the mercantile world stop the press". Suppose the Ceylon mission had used similar language at that time, & had determined to keep up their schools, (& their case was a far more urgent one) where would the American Board have been now? - bankrupt - & all their missions broken up. And where would the Singapore mission be, ~~was~~ were we, instead of making this *apparently* harsh reply to Dr B's late request, to borrow $2000 & send it to Siam? We should probably be bankrupt before relief could come from Mr Hill. And we should not fall alone, for we should pull you down after us. It appears, then, that kindness to your mission, as well as justice to the Singapore Mission, requires of us such resolutions as the following which were passed at our last meeting:

"1. That considering the imminent danger of prostrating the credit of both missions & that of the Board in Singapore, considering also the instructions we have recd. from Mr Anderson, considering likewise that the Singapore mission so far as we can see is now as much pressed for funds as the Siam Mission, partly in consequence of Mr Tracy's increased expenses caused by his illness & absence & partly by other causes; and considering besides that when in worse circumstances than we or the Siam mission now are in respect to funds we have not dared to draw on the Canton mission which on account of their connection with the house of Olyphant & co, are never pressed for money;

Therefore while we sympathize with the Siam Brethren in their embarrassment and are disposed to do all we can for their relief, yet we feel obliged in present circumstances to decline borrowing more money for them.

2. That inasmuch as Mr Anderson has strongly objected to our proposal (with good reason doubtless) "that the Singapore Mission be well supplied with funds in order to be prepared to meet the drafts of other missions & particularly of the Siam Mission", and has assured us "that no funds are placed in our hands except for our own expenses" and "that it is no part of the plan of the Comt. to supply our treasurer with funds for the Siam Mission" and inasmuch as for two years past we have never had more money in hand than we have needed for our current expenses & have sometimes been much pressed for funds, mainly on account of the Siam mission keeping considerably in our debt; therefore, the Singapore mission cannot hereafter ~~Exp~~ accept any draft from Dr Bradley on our Treasurer when the payment of the draft will leave the Siam Mission in debt to us".

A few words now in respect to Dr Tracy & Mr Robbins - Some of Dr Bradley's letters speak of our charging all money paid to these two gentlemen to the Siam mission, & ~~the~~ one letter requests us to get them to America by drawing on Mr Hill &c all which we understood to mean that we were to get them home by drawing on Mr Hill *if we could*, & if not to advance the money & receive it back from the Siam mission - We hoped that they would be able to get ~~[illegible]~~ ~~[illegible]~~ passage to A. without paying before their arrival there, & it so happened that Mr R. paid ~~only~~

nothing here for his passage, & Dr Tracy only one half of his, the whole of Mr R's & the half of Dr T's remaining to be paid by Mr Hill. Dr B. was informed of this arrangement (which we thought a very fortunate one for the Siam mission) by the first opportunity for Siam, & sooner than this he could not expect to be informed. He frequently speaks of not receiving answers to all his suggestions, inquiries, &c. from Mr North. To answer every thing in his numerous letters would take up more time than Mr North or any of us can command ~~[illegible] for paying his drafts,~~ ~~&c~~ - For instance, a long letter on exchange rec'd a few months since one could hardly answer without writing a treatise on the subject. And in order to write a treatise, one ought first to read several, & such a task must be deferred for the present - Our first business is to get both missions out of debt, & keep their credit from sinking - It may be remarked, however, in passing, that Dr B. has probably entirely misunderstood Mr Hill's plan in regard to exchange - It is probably as economical a plan as that of the Baptists, & has the additional advantage of ~~&~~ keeping those missions which are disposed to overdraw, & distress the treasury at home, from doing so. Mr Robbins' $60 lost on the sale of gold dust is a small matter, but there can be no reasonable doubt of the propriety of charging it to the Siam mission - Money was advanced to Mr R. at the time he sailed for Siam to pay his passage & other expenses, & he left gold dust to pay the sum rec'd. agreeing in case the gold should not sell for what we gave him for it, to pay us for all loss - The gold we kept some time, ~~[illegible]~~ a year or more waiting in vain to get the sum paid to Mr

R.- The Borneo mission had long before ceased to exist.- Mr Robbins had never been connected with the Singapore mission, & had never recd funds from us. We let him have the money to get to Siam with; & if the $60 be not charged to your mission, it can be charged to no one's acct. As to your suggestion that the amount recd for the gold dust be credited to your mission, this was virtually done, but the amount recd did not equal the sum advanced to Mr R by $60. If you thus lose $60 by Mr R, remember that you gain $200 by Dr T.- If you will pay us the $800 or thereabouts provided by Mr Hill in the $9000 for ~~Mr~~ Dr Tracy we shall be happy to clear you from Dr T's $590 & Mr R's $60, & then ~~you~~ we will lend you the balance ($150) to enable ~~Dr~~ Dr B to carry on his printing.

Dr B. says in his letter to Mr Hill that he "does not feel strongly compelled to pay" Dr T's debt of $590 contracted here, & yet in the same letter he says we "had Messrs R. & T. to support and send home out of the same small sum". Charity requires us to regard the latter quotation as indicating his real intention. Mr R's $60 may admit of some slight doubt, but Dr T's $590 is so plain a case, that Dr B. certainly cannot hesitate concerning it.-

Pardon me for troubling you with so long a letter and do not infer from any thing in it that our views and feelings are different from what they have long been. We are as ready as ever to execute your commissions and to assist you in every way we can. If our duty to the Board, to you and to ourselves requires us to break up this habit of overdrawing which endangers the harmony and the credit of the two missions, do not ~~imagine~~ suppose that we perform this duty with any other feelings than such as you would regard as proper.- In the bonds of the common faith most

Truly yours Jas. T. Dickinson

Rev. J. T. Dickinson, Singapore
Mission to Siam Mission
Feb. 19 1840. –
Ans. April 14. 1840

Rev. C. Robinson
for the Siam Mission
of the A. B. C. F. M.
Bangkok

Singapore, 10 March, 1840

My dear Brother,

Yours of 17 Jan. was received by the Grab Savoy. The unanimity of our mission in regard to the type making, was very gratifying to us. I regret very much that we could not have brought materials for the type foundry with us from America Perhaps however we can obtain them from thence as soon as we shall receive funds to recommence Printing operations The punches for the new font of Siamese type are nearly finished. The next work, will be the fitting of the matrices, which Mr North for the most part, will do himself Then will come the casting, a part of which will be done here, and the remainder by ourselves at Bangkok, I hope The manner in which the letters have been cut, so far as finish is concerned, cannot but be gratifying to you. I think it far superior to the finish of any of the type which I have seen from Bankok, and Mr. Jones did not neglect to supply us with their latest publications. As for the form I am not a sufficient judge to give an opinion. Mr North remarked a few days since, that our mission could have William's services at Bangkok after closing matters here. From the little I have thought of the subject, I should think it desirable that we should eventually avail ourselves of his services. In perfecting the new Siamese font, he would succeed, so far as the execution of alterations in form is concerned, even better than Mr North, and especially than myself, with my slight acquaintance with

---

and expresses himself highly satisfied with what I have done for them the practical part of the art. William is also a printer. His character for honesty and morality unhappily does not stand so high as I could wish.

I have had some conversation with Jarvis your printer. He does not give a very good account of the variety &c of the Printing materials belonging to our mission. I should hope that the existence of the Baptist mission at Bangkok would not always be so necessary for the convenience of our Printing department as Jarvis represents it now. I should much prefe to be able to lend, than be compelled to borrow.

Mr North is preparing type metal for us. The materials can all be obtained here. A China man, I think who has crucibles &c. is employed in making it

I hope we may be able to go to Bangkok in some of the Siamese ships, though I hardly see how, except funds arrive from America soon. Mr Peet is somewhat in favor of coming up with Capt Triggs trusting on your credit at Bangkok for payment; but I am fearful, that it would be rather a hasardous experiment, for we are not sure that we could be supported after reach there, though according to your yearly Report, the staple of Siam has not failed you during the year past. The prospect of staying in Singapore till Augu is not a pleasant one to us.

We are all enjoying quite good health, thoug I think the winter of '40 has not left us quite so vigorou as that of '39.

Your former teacher Nai Tin has called on us We are pleased with him, & think him more discriminating th Sit our teacher, though not quite so civilized. We have supplied him with a room, and may possibly emp some as our teacher. We hardly supposed that your teachers at Bangkok were quite so unclothed—

The Ship Oneida in which Dr Tracy and family embarked for America passed Anjier on the 17th Dec. You will receive by this opportunity some letters from America. They reached here from Batavia the evening that Dr T. [illegible] embarked. The next morning I took a boat to ca[illegible] on board, but the ship was under way, before a fine breeze; That and certain deep feelings which are rather familiar to me on the water, admonished me to give up the chase. and push for terra firma.

Present our best wishes to Mrs R. and the others of our missionary friends.

Yours in the best of bonds,

H. S. G. French

---

and expresses himself highly satisfied with what I have done for them

Mr French Mar 10
Recd April 1. 1840
Ans-

Rev Charles Robinson

Bangkok

Per Fairy

Travelli Mr

2 Turnwheel Lane, Cannon Street
London July 10th 1840.

Rev.d Charles Robinson
American Missionary
Bankok
Siam

Sir

Two or three months ago I had the pleasure of addressing the Rev.d Ira Tracy of Singapore through my friend the Rev.d Miron Winslow of Madras, of whom I asked a letter of recommendation to Mr Tracy, for the purpose of shipping & supplying him, with Printing Paper & Ink & Books binding Materials and by this opportunity direct to Singapore I have sent him Samples of Paper, with a request to forward one half of the Samples to you at a convenient opportunity & also to recommend me to you, after having satisfied himself, that my proposition was favorable to the interests of the Mission. I have had Mr Meigs & his Colleagues in Ceylon, for Correspondents several years and through them was recommended to Mr Winslow & his Colleagues at Madras & Southern India, also Mr Allen & his Colleagues & fellow labourers at Bombay, and am in fact now their General Agent in London, for the transaction of any business they may commit to my charge & for the receiving & forwarding of Letters & Parcels, to & from the U. States & India, by the Overland Mail and otherwise. and I have the pleasure of informing you that Mr Winslow forwards me regular Orders for Printing Paper & binding Materials, and expresses himself highly satisfied with what I have done for them

Mr French Mar 10

there is no doubt of its being cheaper to them, than if they
supplied themselves in Madras, as I have a first rate connexion
in the Paper line as Makers. and shall be happy to receive an
order from you of one or two hundred Reams or more if you
please by way of Sample – I can make it any weight or
size you may chuse to order & the price will be in exact
proportion to the samples sent – I am ambitious to supply
the whole of your Mission I have written to nearly all your
Stations I have had a personal interview with Mr Adger now
at Smyrna & am expecting daily to receive an order from them
for that Station & Beyroot – Also from Mr Wilson at
Cape Palmas to whom Mr Adger gave me a letter of
introduction when he was lately in London
Mr Rob: Johnson, Secretary of the South India Temperance Union
at the recommendation of one of your Brethren the Revd. J. Scudder &c
has written to me with an order for Paper & asking me to
supply them regularly – thus you will perceive the satisfaction
of Mr Winslow & his Colleagues & I trust if you forward me an
order, which I will ~~thank~~ you to do when next you are in
want, you will have no cause of dissatisfaction at
putting your interests into my hand

If you think proper to receive & forward your Letters to & from
the U. States through me – for your guidance I have to inform you
that Letters under a quarter of an ounce, by way of Bombay through
Egypt & France, cost 2/8 – Under ½ an oz 3/6 – that is an addition
10d for the ¼ oz extra French postage – as the French charge us 10d
for every quarter of an oz. The English Postage is for the Overland

to India (Bombay) 1/10 for every half ounce – So that you see 2/8 is the lowest sum any Letter can cost overland through France; but we are about Establishing Steamers direct from England to Malta or Alexandria & then I expect it will only be 1/. for Letters not exceeding ½ an ounce, as it is now by way of our Falmouth Mail once a Month – If therefore you or your Colleagues wish to avail yourselves of my Services, you may direct to my care 2. Turnwheel Lane, Cannon Street London –

& each Individual writer must put the Name of the writer or for whose acct. it is on the Wafer side of the Letter – Please Wafer your Letters & never Seal them ~~that~~ is to say use no Wax –

I now have to apologize to you for the liberty I have taken; but hope my situation will be an excuse which you will readily admit, & be rather satisfied than otherwise that I have addressed you this Letter –

Wishing you all prosperity in your Mission I remain

Dear Sir

Yours very respectfully

Joseph Lymm

Prices of Paper sent herewith

No 18 — 14/6 per Ream – Demy
15 — 13/– " finer quality
13 — 11/– " same quality as the finer but lighter in weight

I hardly need add that all Letters on business containing orders or Remittances should be sent in Duplicate by a Separate conveyance, to insure its safe arrival

I shall be happy to be favored with a line from you in reply to this – Mr Winslow sometimes remits me a Bill on Barings & lately he referred me to Mr Hill your Treasurer who immediately remitted me – In case you send me an Order you can do as you please as to Remittance

Revd Charles Robinson
American Missionary
Bankok
Siam

Care of Revd Ira Tracy
Singapore

Answered 1841.
Mr. Symes-letter London –

Mr French Mar 10

To

The Mission of the A. B. C. F. M. in Siam.

Dear Brethren,

Being about to complete a communication to the Board I represent, on several important subjects, and having been requested by them to confer with you on the same, I now take the liberty of presenting them and requesting an expression of your opinions, with permission to forward the same to America.

Your longer experience and observation will give weight to such opinions and divide the responsibility of one, who has not yet been permitted, in the Providence of God, to have associated with him, beloved brethren and fellow counsellors from his own Board.

1. Printing.

With reference to this question, one of three ways, has presented itself.

1. Either to hire all our printing done by your presses - or.

2. To procure from you a complete font of Siamese type made ready for us - or.

3. To procure from you a complete set of matrices and cast the type ourselves.

As to the first. Do you think the plan would meet the approbation of your Board? - Would the brethren feel that they could spare time from

We have a new sett of matrices for casting Siamese type nearly completed. When we cast a font for ourselves, we could with con-

Revd Charles Robinson
American Missionary
Bankok
Siam

Care of Revd Ira Tracy
Singapore

Answered 1841.
Mr. Symes-letter London—

Mr French Mar. 10

To

The Mission of the A. B. C. F. M. in Siam.

Dear Brethren,

Being about to complete a communication to the Board I represent, on several important subjects, and having been requested by them to confer with you on the same, I now take the liberty of presenting them and requesting an expression of your opinions, with permission to forward the same to America.

Your longer experience and observation will give weight to such opinions and divide the responsibility of one, who has not yet been permitted, in the Providence of God, to have associated with him, beloved brethren and fellow counsellors from his own Board.

1. Printing.

With reference to this question, one of three ways, has presented itself.

1. Either to hire all our printing done by your presses - or.

2. To procure from you a complete font of Siamese type made ready for us - or.

3. To procure from you a complete set of matrices and cast the type ourselves.

As to the first. Do you think the plan would meet the approbation of your Board? - Would the brethren feel that they could spare time from their own labors to superintend the publications of our Board - supposing our mission to be located at a distance from Bangkok? If so, at what price, could you, probably, execute printing? - and with what despatch? If this first does not seem to be the most eligible, then -

As to the second, Could your mission furnish ours with a full font of your best Siamese type? If so, in what length of time, and at what cost? If neither of the above plans strikes you favorably - then -

As to the third - Would your mission furnish a complete set of your best *matrices* for casting Siamese type? If so, could you fix the probable price, and say how soon they could be furnished? If this last plan strikes you as the most ~~favorable~~ desirable, will you state for the information of the Board - what length of time would probably be required to complete a fount of type here? - what the necessary expense of such fount, and if all or most of the materials for making type can be procured in this city and at reasonable prices? In case of the establishment of another press - What amount of English type would be required? Could you furnish a list of such, together with any other things desirable to be had in connection with them as plates, stamps etc?

2. *Building.*

Your mission have been obliged to erect a number of houses and can, therefore, speak understandingly on this point. You will confer a favor by stating, as the result of your experience, what a comfortable dwelling for a single family ought to cos

3. *The Chinese.*

The Presbyterian Board contemplate sooner or later establishing a mission to this class of people in Siam; but *out* of Bangkok. Would the brethren be willing to say what they think of the destitution, number and claims of this class of people in this kingdom?

4. *A residence out of Bangkok.*

It is known to you that the Gen. Ass. Board in determining to establish a mission under its direction in Siam, never contemplated a permanency of such mission in this metropolis. In their private instructions they say to me, "You will be careful to furnish the Committee" amongst other things with "the opinion of the missionaries there, as to *the* prospect *of obtaining permission to reside out of Bangkok*."

Will you have the kindness to state your "opinion" on this point?

5. *A Physician.*

For some time past, as you are aware, a physician has been expected to join my family in labors for this perishing people. He has arrived at Singapore and seems rather disposed to remain there, with his present views of duty. Should he determine to remain permanently there, from your knowledge of the wants of this people, do you think that I would be justified in urgently and immediately requesting another person to be sent, to serve the cause of missions here in the same capacity?

It is not my wish, brethren, in any of the above queries, to elicit any thing from you which you may feel the slightest reluctance in replying to. If you feel free to answer all – well. If not, then any you think proper. Your entire cordiality, heretofore, is sufficient proof of your willingness to serve the common cause of the Savior, in every way consistent with justice to yourselves.

By replying to the above, with any thing additional you may think proper, as soon as convenient, you will have the sincere thanks of the Board and greatly oblige –

Your fellow laborer in Christ.

Wm. P. Buell.

Bangkok, Siam. }
Nov. 24. 1841.

To

The Mission of the A. B. C. F. M.

Bangkok.

Nov. 24 - Andrews Dec 6. 1846.

To Rev. W. P. Buell Missionary
of the Presbyterian Board in Siam. } Copy.

Bankok Siam
Dec. 6. 1841.

Nov. 24 - Answered Dec. 6. 1841

Dear Brother Yours of Nov. 24 addressed to our Mission was duly received & read at their next regular meeting. The subscriber was then appointed to draft an answer & report the same to the Mission. This report was read & unanimously adopted by the mission, which is as follows;

"In answer to your communication of Nov. 24. making inquiries respecting the practicability of our supplying your mission with books, printing &c. in Siamese; we would state, that we shall ever esteem it a duty & privilege to do all in our power to promote the general cause in wh both societies are engaged.

1. Printing

We think the second plan you proposed the best, viz. to furnish you with a complete font of Siamese type. This would be the most economical for both missions. Our mission might ~~furnish~~ supply you with their tracts to some extent, or occasionally print a tract or two for your society, but to do this to any considerable extent, in our present narrow limits & with native ~~unskillful~~ workmen, you will readily perceive, would necessarily require so much of our time & labor as seriously to interfere with our other duties. Besides if your Mission should have a station out of Bankok, as ~~they~~ your Board contemplate, you would find it very convenient & important to have a font of Siamese type ~~to~~ print whatever tracts you may wish on the ground. The difficulty of travelling from one place to another, & of superintending printing away from the station, furnish reasons of no small weight to every one who has resided in this country.

We have a new sett of matrices for casting Siamese type nearly completed. When we cast a font for ourselves, we could with con-

To

The Mission of the A. B. C. F. M.

Bangkok.

No. 24. - Anderson Dec. 6. 1846.

To Rev. W. P. Buell Missionary }
of the Presbyterian Board in Siam. } Copy. Bankok Siam
Dec. 6. 1841.

Nov. 24. Answered Dec 6. 1841.

Dear Brother

Yours of Nov. 24 addressed to our Mission was duly received & read at their next regular meeting. The subscriber was then appointed to draft an answer & report the same to the Mission. This report was read & unanimously adopted by the mission, which is as follows;

"In answer to your communication of Nov. 24. making inquiries respecting the practicability of our supplying your Mission with books, printing &c. in Siamese; we would state, that we shall ever esteem it a duty & privilege to do all in our power to promote the general cause in wh both societies are engaged.

1. Printing

We think the second plan you proposed the best, viz. to furnish you with a complete font of Siamese type. This would be the most economical for both missions. Our mission might ~~furnish~~ supply you with their tracts to some extent, or occasionally print a tract or two for your society, but to do this to any considerable extent, in our present narrow limits & with ~~unskillful~~ native workmen, you will readily perceive, would necessarily require so much of our time & labor as seriously to interfere with our other duties. Besides if your Mission should have a station out of Bankok, as ~~they~~ your Board contemplate, you would find it very convenient & important to have a font of Siamese type to print whatever tracts you may wish on the ground. The difficulty of travelling from one place to another, & of superintending printing away from the station, furnish reasons of no small weight to every one who has resided in this country.

We have a new sett of matrices for casting Siamese type nearly completed. When we cast a font for ourselves, we could with comparatively little labor cast double the quantity & furnish you with a font. The cost of a font, (~~even~~ should we includ~~ing~~ ~~should you contribute~~ even a small ~~sum~~ percentage towards the original cost of the~~y~~ matrices) would not probably exceed $300. It might be completed within 6 or 8 months from the time of commencing it. All the materials for casting type can be procured here, except Antimony.

The following is a list of Roman type &c which ~~our Mission~~ was made out by Mr. French & ordered from America by our Mission. You will probably find it sufficient for all, the ordinary purposes of your Mission. ~~at least~~ for some time at least.

List of Roman type.

120. lbs.	English
120. lbs.	Pica.
4. lbs.	Long Primer (full face) upper & lower case
3. lbs	Two lines Pica No. 2.
2. lbs	Long Primer Medium Shaded.
2. lbs	Great Primer Condensed
2. lbs	Shaded Two lines Pearl Italic
3. lbs	Pica Antique upper & lower case
2	Brass or copper Composing sticks
1.	Lead Cutter.
15 lbs	Bordering.

---

2 Buildings.

We give the cost of the 3 buildings erected by our Mission
The house in which Mr. Peet resides — attap or chak roof 600. ticals
Mr. French's house tiled roof, & cook house do — 1500. ticals.
Mr. Hemenway's house — do — & cook house — do — 1100. ticals.
For the last two buildings is included a small sum for filling up the ground &c.

3. Chinese in Siam.

The Chinese in Siam may ~~generally~~ be divided into three large clases according to their dialects viz — the Teochen — the Hokein, & the Heinam The Teochen are much the most numerous, The Hokein ~~also~~ though no so numerous are generally among the most wealthy & best Educated ~~class~~ of the Chinese. To both these classes Missionaries have been sent. The Heinam are an interesting & enterprizing class — They number many thousands in & about Bankok ~~& kind~~ ~~many of the~~ their number is rapidly increasing annually by Emigration — They are also found in many of the principal towns & villages. This large class of Chinese have never yet been favored with the labors of a Protestant Missionary.

Respecting the number of the Chinese out of Bankok, we cannot speak very definitely. A large proportion of almost every town & village which we have visited are Chinese — They are scattere over the country & constitute the muscle & sinew of this Km. & their destitution of the Gospel furnishes a strong claim upon the est efforts of the Christian Missionary. If the Salvation of the souls of the Chinese is a desirable object, no country furnishes greater facilities; & in no other, it is believed, has the number of conversions to Christianity from among the Chinese been so great compared with the labor bestowed. The Chinese in Bankok alone are in perishing ~~famishing~~ need of the labors of many more missionaries, & we ~~should~~ would cordially welcome any number your Society could send here.

4. A Residence out of Bankok.

Respecting the probability of obtaining a residence out of Bankok we cannot speak definitely, having only in two instances made the experiment. The first when Dr B. & Mr Johnson & wife went to Chantibun. They were then invited to go by the son of the Prahklang. The second instance when Mr R & Dr Tracy requested to go & reside at Anghin. Their request was promptly granted by the Prahklang, who also wrote to the acting governor of the place to afford them every assistance in his power.

In our opinion permission might be obtained for residing any where South of Bankok. The Prahklang informed us last year, that his Majesty did not favor our travelling far into the interior north of the Capital, but said we might go any where below Bankok & on the coast.

In order to get permission to reside permanently out of B it will probably be necessary to obtain his Majesty's consent thro' the Prahklang, which will necessarily occasion some delay, but we think it is probable with the above exceptions, permission may at length be obtained.

5. A Physician.

At almost all the stations of our Board in the East, skillful English physicians are located, who have uniformly been very kind to the missionaries & have granted their important services in most cases gratuitously; as at Bombay, Madrass, Singapore &c. At such places the services of a Missionary Physician are not so absolutely necessary. But in a country like this we must depend entirely on the missionary physician in sickness. No other can be obtained for any consideration. The necessities of the missionaries & their families imperiously require a physician & thousands of the sick & dying natives

here call loudly upon the tenderest sympathies of Christians.
The pious physician may do much to promote the cause of Christ.
While he administers to the bodily wants of thousands, he can point them to
the Great Physician of Souls, & by his sympathies with the suffering
~~gain~~ an influence among the people which no other person
can. The influence which missionaries have obtained here,
& consequently much of their success thus far under God,
may be traced to the successful practice of the physician.
Bankok alone furnishes a field sufficiently large for the
benevolent efforts of a number of pious physicians.
Perhaps it may be asked, if a physician is so important why has
Dr. B. left ~~that~~ profession & entered the ministry? We reply Dr. B.
has not left his profession - he still continues his practice in the
mission families & also among the native inhabitants; tho' among
the latter to a less extent than formerly - not because it is less needed
that formerly - but in accordance with his designs & the express intentions of
the Board before he left America. Dr. B. for some time previous
to his leaving America studied Theology for the purpose of entering
the gospel ministry & he was sent out by the Board with that
expectation & end in view. He could not therefore consistently with his
original design & the instructions of the Board, spend all his time
~~in the practice of~~ as a physician. Much very much of his time &
strength are still necessarily employed in this way. He would
greatly rejoice to have one or two come to his assistance in this
department. Were Dr. B to spend his whole time & energies as a
physician & were his life & health insured - still there would be
ample room for the best efforts of a number of pious physicians
in Bankok. But should Dr. B. be laid aside by sickness or be
removed by death the situation of the mission families now consider
numerous would be distressing. We cannot harbor the thought.
We trust it is sufficiently evident that another physician is
greatly needed in Bankok. We should all most heartily welcome
such a person & bid him God speed. Thousands of this dying
people would welcome him, & might hereafter rejoice with him
on high. It is perhaps unnecessary to say that if you have a
mission out of Bankok - you must have a physician.
We have, dear brother, thus freely replied to the questions you proposed
with the confidence that you will make such a use of this communication
as will promote the best interests of the cause in which we are all ~~both~~
equally ~~interested~~ concerned. Yours truly in Xn love - In behalf of the A.B.C.F. Mission in
Siam Chs Robinson

Bangkok Siam Oct. 21st 1841.

My dear Brethren & Sisters,

We have been permitted to live and labor and pray together in this dark land but a short time. Yet during that time we have seen changes which would wither the heart of the worldling, but which should cause the christian to be more closely united to the Living Vine, and grow fresher and greener, and more fit for the masters use.

My feelings, as I leave my dear friends, – as I leave the dear sacred spot where rests the remains of my beloved husband and precious babe, – as I leave this benighted, perishing people – are not to be described.

Though I am returning to my own dear home, to the bosoms of my dear parents and friends of my youthful days, there is more of pain than pleasure in the tho't. It is painful to retire from the field of labor which ~~which~~ we had chosen and where we hoped to spend years of usefulness, so soon, and returning too, a lonely widow. But God, my Father, directs. I never doubted that He directed our steps hither, no, not for a moment; and however it may appear to the dear friends whom I leave here, I feel that in His

Providence He as plainly *now* directs me to return. Sad as the feelings may have been when I left my dear native land, now they are far more sad. *That* was a Christian land *filled* with gospel privileges; *this* is a dark heathen land, where the light of the gospel has scarcely dawned. I leave you, — I leave this people, — but for you — for them — shall my prayers ascend; for you and them shall my time be diligently employed, while life and health shall be mine.

When we meet for prayer, you will be ever remembered; *in the closet* you will not be forgotten.

And when you pray — O remember me, your absent sister. I shall need your prayers, to assist me in my path onward to heaven.

We have parted my dear friends, to meet no more, till we meet in heaven. But then our *meeting will be glorious.* Sin & sorrow will be forever absent, and joy and peace our portion forever. Till then *adieu.* I commend you all to our covenant *keeping* God, who is able to do more for you than I can ask or think! Farewell farewell.

Your ever affectionate Sister

Maria H. N. Benham.

---

removed by death the situation of the
numerous would be distressing. We cannot harbor the thought.
We trust it is sufficiently evident that another physician is
all and heartily welcome

Mrs. Benham's Farewell to
the Mission. Oct. 21. 1841.

Care of Mrs Slafter

To the Brethren & Sisters,
in Bangkok,
Siam.

removed by death the situation of the
numerous would be distressing. We cannot habor the thought.
We trust it is sufficiently evident that another physician is
all most heartily welcome

Rev R. Anderson D.D. } Bangkok June 10 1841
Sec'y A B C F M }

Dear Sir,

I am directed by this mission to write you on the subject of salaries, exhibiting the grounds on which we form our estimate. We have gone over the whole ground again & are brought to the same conclusion that we came to last year, (viz.) that five hundred dollars available money is the most suitable sum to be fixed upon as the salary of a missionary family of two individuals. The items which go to make up this sum may be arranged under the following heads, (viz) Servants, Table expenses, Clothing, Washing, & Incidentals.

I. Servants. We are unanimous in the opinion that a proper regard both to economy & to our appropriate work

as follows ———

requires the following, (viz.) cook, table boy, cooly & female servant. These are obtained at five ticals each per month, except the cook who receives six ticals. Total 21 ticals or $12.60. This would be for one year $151.20 During our pecuniary embarrassments we have dispensed with the cooly; & some families also with the female servant. This has been done by raising the wages of the table boy one tical per month in consideration of his doing a part of the cooly's work & hiring a man occasionally by the day to do the rest, &, in the case of the female, by hiring one to sew occasionally by the day. It should be stated however that those families who do not live immediately on the river find it impracticable to unite the labors of table boy & cooly in the same person for any considerable length of time. When a family had the full amount of four servants as above stated, it will still be found necessary to pay for extra boat hire nearly or quite to the extent of half the wages of one man.

II. Table expenses. These we estimate at $14.00 per month, - for one year $168.00 This estimate includes food, fuel & lights. The average monthly expense of the table in Mr. Robinson's family, including Mrs. Benham, for one year, was $16.95. In Dr. Bradley's family, not including Miss Pierce, for the same length of time it was $13.80. In this sum is included the food of one child about five years old, as is the case also in Mr. Robinson's estimate. The rice of servants, about 30 cts. each per month is also included. In Messrs Caswell & Hemenway's families living together at

as follows ——

one, the average monthly expense of the table for seven months was $12.00.- but this does not include flour, coffee, spices & a few other things which were not purchased in the daily marketing. The average expense of the table in Mr. Peet's family for about the same number of months is about $11,60;- flour & the other articles just mentioned not included. It should be remarked that these items are taken from the accounts of the twelve months immediately preceding the date of this letter, during most of which time, we have been obliged to exercise our selves in lessons in economy. By the united efforts of the American missionaries & the English traders here, we have succeeded in inducing a Chinaman to come from Singapore to establish a bakery here. This will augment our bread bill

(3rd sheet.)

(2nd sheet

& lessen expense in some other articles; but the diminution of expense will be less than the increase. Also when milk shall be less scarce, (which we hope will soon be the case) we think we shall be justified in making a much freer use of that article than at present. Hitherto we have seldom been able to get two quarts per day. This might do very well in Boston where butter can be purchased. But here all our butter is made from the small quantity of milk which we get from day to day. From these remarks we think it will be clear that $14.00 per month for the table is a very reasonable sum.

III. *Clothing*. We estimate that of a man at $40. per year, & that of a woman at the same. $80.00.
The items for the man are as follows — — —

6 jackets —	$6.00	1 hat —	$1.20
6 vests —	" 4.00	2 handkerchiefs —	1.50
6 pantaloons	" 6.00	1 Chinese umbrella or its equivalent —	.60
6 shirts, bosoms &	" 6.00	extra winter clothing	6.00
9 prs socks —	" 2.25	Suspenders & other ~~trifles~~ small articles —	1.95
6 prs shoes	" 4.50		$40.00

In such a climate as this the expense of clothing with the female can vary but little from that of the male. The mode of washing in this country & throughout the East is such as destroys clothing much faster than in America. Clothing must also be washed more frequently than in America.

IV. Washing. $3. per month – for one year $36.00.

No family of two persons can get its washing for less than this.

(3rd sheet.)

V Incidentals. — — — — $64.80

Items as follows, (viz)

1. Family clothing, such as bed-spreads, sheets, pillow cases, table cloths, napkins, towels musketo bars — $20.

2. Extra boat hire — — — $15.

3. Repairs of wood furniture such as tables, chairs, chests, cupboards — & such small repairs of house as are not done at the expense of the mission $8.

4. Repairs of boats, (a family boat lasting four years & a small — $8.
one three) — — $3.

5. Broken crockery replaced — $2.

6. Soap — $3.

7. Repairs of watches —

8. Papers, ink, quills, pen knives, & articles that cannot be thought of now. $5.80 $64.80

The actual expense of the items under the head of incidentals is, from the nature of the case, difficult to be ascertained. It should be recollected that every missionary loses more or less every year by thieves. During the last year Mr. Peet has lost, in this way, a large portion of his most valuable table furniture. Mr. Robinson has lost ~~a~~ a watch & small boat besides other articles of less value. Mr. Caswell a portable writing desk with its contents & other things to the amount of 10 or 12 dollars. Mr. Dean of the Bap. Mission a family boat worth about $20. Mrs. Benham about $25. in money.

It will be seen that no mention has been made of books for which every missionary wishes to pay out something every year.

The items of expense will stand then as follows.

Servants	$151.20 -	Table expenses	$168.
Clothing	$80.00 -	Washing	$36.
Incidentals	$64.80.	Total	$500.

We come at the same result in another way which perhaps may be still more satisfactory than the above. It is as follows. The annual expense of Mr. Robinson's family from 1835 to 1839 inclusive was as follows — $464.69, $447.00, $533.46. $625,17, $520,57. The average — $518,18.

The annual expense of Dr. Bradley's family from 1837 to -39 inclusive, was $602,00, $429,00, $477.32. - Average — $502.77

If it should be objected that the above sums do not exhibit simply the expense of families of two individuals, but cover also that of children, we answer, This is true; but it is also true that during the first four or five years of missionary life the expense of clothing & some other articles obtained as outfit is not so great as it will be in subsequent years. So that the above sums do by no means include the real annual expenses of those two families.

Again, we are informed that our Bap. brethren receive $45.00 per month or $540. per year. Out of this sum they pay their teachers which would reduce it to about $475. This they think too small a sum. They also receive $6. per month or $72. a year, for each child.

Having thus stated the grounds of our estimate, it may be due to ourselves to say that we do not mention $500. as the *smallest* sum on which we can live. We might, as we have already done in times of pressure, dispense with a part of our hired help. But in this case it would be necessary for our wives to devote more of their time & strength to manual labor & also, in order to make any sensible diminution of expense, we must crowd two families into our boat when we go out on the river*. This is inconvenient and, as we think, obstruction of our usefulness; but it can be done in case of necessity. We think also that we might less somewhat the sum named under each of the heads above mentioned. Some of us think we could do this without any special inconvenience. But we do not suppose the Prud. Com. would think it wise to place our salaries at the very lowest sum upon which even the most expensive family among us could live.

With regard to an allowance for children we think that perhaps the more simple course would be to have a fixed sum for each year. This sum we think should not be less than fifty dollars. For the first two years this sum will not cover the actual expenses of the child. But after the second year, especially where there are two or more children in a family, we think it will. For the first year the expense of an Ayah at 5 ticals per month will be $36. The clothing cannot be much less than $20. Cradle, crib, & musketo curtains, $8. Washing besides what the Ayah does $5. = $69

For the *second* year the expense for an Ayah will be the same as the *first*; the clothing something more; the $8. for cradle &c need not be reckoned, except about $1,80 for musketo curtains, as these last but about a year; washing $8. This will make, reckoning the clothing at no more than in the first year, at least $65.80.

But there is another source of expense during the second year which it is important to mention. It is found necessary, in about half of the cases, to furnish the child with a native nurse during a part or the whole of the second year. During the present year three out of four have required this course. A wet nurse cannot be obtained for less than $4,80 per month, & she will do no work besides nursing the child, except for extra wages. A wet nurse employed

4th sheet 33

only six months will be $28.80. This would swell the expense of the second year in some cases to $94.60. It should be stated, however, that the expense of each of these years may be somewhat reduced by uniting the offices of what we have denominated the female servant & ayah in the same person. The ayah may, in some instances, do so much work beyond her proper sphere as to enable us, by hiring a seamstress a part of the time by the day, to dispense with the second female servant. This course might reduce the expense $15. per year, leaving the expense of the first year $54. & that of the second $79.60.

After the second year the main items of expenditure are clothing, food & washing, which, we think, cannot be estimated at less than $40 per year, & probably will seldom exceed $55.

You suggest that perhaps the expense of teacher & rent should be included in the salary. On this subject we would make the following remarks. A good teacher is $7.20 per month. Chinese teachers lose but very little time in the course of a year. Siamese teachers lose from two to three months. There would then be some want of equality among us, should the teacher be paid from the missionary's salary. Besides we do not discover how any thing is to be gained by such a measure. We think there is no danger that any one will expend too much in the employment of teachers. There is no temptation that way. On the other hand, from the natural aversion to labor which all men feel more or less there arises a temptation to dispense with the labors of a teacher when we *might* employ him. This temptation we suppose will become much more powerful whenever there shall be a prospect of increasing one's private possessions by yielding to it.

Again, while teachers are paid from the treasury of the mission, if for any reason one of us dismisses his teacher for a time, no hard feelings, or next to none, are produced in the minds of our brethren. The worst construction that can be put upon the act is to represent it as resulting from a desire for ease. But suppose this is done in a mission where the teachers is paid from the missionary's salary. The individual so doing immediately exposes himself to the suspicion that he may have done it for the sake of saving his money.

In regard to rent we would say

that we can scarcely be said to possess the power of choice in respect to the place where we shall live, or the kind of house we shall occupy. In Boston a minister may suit his house to his salary. Not so here. We must live in such houses as we can get. Were there a large number of houses to be had so that we could have a fair opportunity to choose a large or a small one according to our desire, then to include rent in the salary would place before us a powerful motive to the exercise of economy. But, situated as we may expect to be for a long time to come, we see not how this could be the natural result of such a measure.

The rent of our mission compound has finally been settled at sixty five ticals, or about $39. per month. This will accommodate four families & the printing establishment. But there is a difference in the dwelling houses. That which Dr. Bradley occupies is the largest — Mr. Robinson's & Mr. French's are nearly of the same size — Mr Hemenway's will be considerably smaller than either of the others, & will [illegible]

(5th sheet)

be so situated as to have no prospect of the river. This would make a difference in rent necessary, & still no one of the four families residing there can be said fairly to possess the power of choice in respect to its ~~[illegible]~~ place of residence. Providential circumstances settle this question.

Again, the house now occupied by Messrs Caswell & Hemenway cannot be obtained for less than $25. twice ($15.) per month, & yet in most respects it is inferior to either of the houses in the mission compound, & that too as a residence for *our* family. Still we are obliged to rent it & may be obliged to do so for a long time to come.

For many months we have been endeavoring to get the 'tract house' so altered as to accommodate one of our number. We have had repeated promises that it should be done speedily, & yet nothing has been done. Should we finally succeed, the rent will probably be *nine* or *ten* dollars. The monthly rent of the ground on which Mr. Johnson's house stands is $6. Some months since a commodious house was offered us near the Prah Klang's for $9.60 per month. It was thought best however not to hire it. Our opinion is that the price of rent of houses which we would consider it proper for missionary families to occupy will usually fall between $8. & $13. per month, & perhaps in a majority of instances between $9. & $12.

We have neglected to say any thing in regard to the salary of a single female because we have not the requisite data to spread before you. On this point we want experience. So far, however, as we have experience, it confirms us in the opinion expressed a year since, (viz) That two hundred Dollars is the most suitable salary for such a person.

Earnestly requesting a continuance of your prayers in our behalf, we remain, dear Sir,

Most truly yours.

J Caswell, in
behalf of the Mn of ABCFM Siam.

* We presume that the Com. understand our circumstances in reference to boat travelling. It may not however be amiss to remind them of the fact that we can scarcely leave the Mission premises on the most trifling piece of business, or for the shortest distance, except in boats. When one *a man* goes out on business he can go in a small boat with two men. But when his wife, or children go with him he must go in a covered family boat which usually requires five persons to row it.

Bangkok 3d Dec 1st. 1840

Rev. R. Anderson D.D.
Sec. A.B.C.F.M.

Dear Sir;

No year passes without affording fresh occasions of joy & sorrow. In reviewing that now drawing to a close, however, we feel called to the exercise of special gratitude & as a mission would render special thanksgiving to our glorious Lord & Master. At the commencement of the year our number was reduced to only two. But the Lord has appeared for our help. A large reinforcement have at length arrived. Messrs Caswell & Hemenway & their wives with Miss Pierce arrived Jan. 1st; Mr. Benham & wife March 3d; Messrs French & Peet & wives May 28. But while we have rejoiced we have also wept. Bro. Benham was permitted just to see the field of his contemplated labors when he was most suddenly & unexpectedly taken from us. The circumstances of his death have already been communicated to you. We will not repeat what as individuals we have said concerning this mysterious event; but we desire to bear our united testimony to the worth of our deceased brother & to the grace of God which shown in him. A very short acquaintance ~~with him~~ must have convinced one qualified to judge that he possessed a mind peculiarly adapted to the acquisition of the languages. For this reason with others he was advised by a unanimous vote of the mission to devote his labors to the Chinese. But Bro. Burnham was not merely a scholar. He was much more; - a conscientious, cheerful, spiritually minded christian; & we doubt not ~~that~~ he has gone to be with Him whom most he loved. He was drowned on the 6th of April. On the 30th of July our afflicted sister Burnham was called to part with her infant daughter, about three weeks old, which died of the small pox. In these severe afflictions she has been enabled, we believe, sweetly to acquiesce in the will of our Heavenly Father.

On the arrival of Messrs French & Peet the latter was advised by vote of the mission to devote himself to the Chinese. The rest of the reinforcement are now pursuing the study of the Siamese.

The labors of the past year have been much the same with those of the two years next preceding it. There has preaching statedly during the year at the floating house & at the tract house. Mr. Robinson, as formerly, has conducted the exercises at the floating house. These are only on the Sabbath. The audience consists chiefly of those in the employ of the mission, & of a few children ~~in the employ of the~~ connected with the mission as scholars. There are usually some others present, & occasionally quite a number; but none except those above mentioned can be called regular attendants. When viewed in the proper light we think this exercise will be considered a very important one. It is true but few attend it, & these few are, for the most part, those who are daily receiving instructions in the families of the mission. Still, nearly or quite all the reasons which render it important to sustain public worship on the Sabbath in Christian lands, operate here with their full force. The place occupied for this exercise is on many accounts very inconvenient, & we earnestly desire that the time may soon come when the state of our treasury shall be such as to justify us in the erection of a small but neat building to be dedicated to the worship of the true God. We do not suppose that the mere fact of the existence of such a place of worship will greatly augment the number of attendants; but we think the impressions made both on those who do attend & those who do not will be decidedly better than at present.

The preaching at the tract house is conducted by Dr. Bradley &, owing to the accompanying distribution of tracts & the ephemeral character of the audiences, partakes much more of the colloquial character than that at the floating house. With very few exceptions the gospel has been preached at this place four times each week during the year. The time occupied is usually from two to three hours. Efforts have been made with considerable success to make the exercise on the Sabbath partake more of the nature of formal public worship than formerly. We have constantly increasing evidence that it was the favoring hand of our divine Master that directed us to this central point of labor.

Besides these stated & public seasons of preaching, numerous opportunities are improved to impart instruction to individuals in private.

The number of tracts distributed this year has been much less than that of the preceding. This however has not been ~~owing to~~ caused by any diminution of desire for them in the people, or of our sense of the importance of this branch of our labors. It has been owing entirely to want of means with which to print. For about ten months our press has lain still, & in the mean time, although we have practised the most rigid economy in distribution, several of our most important tracts have gone out of print. We feel authorized, however, now by a fresh receipt of funds, to resume printing. Still it will necessarily be long before we can have our usual variety of these winged messengers of good. As intimated above, there has been regular distribution at the tract house four times a week. Tracts have also been distributed at the houses of Dr. Bradley & Mr Robinson to those who have called for them. These calls will average, we think from ten to fifteen per day during the year.*

For some time previous to the arrival of the reinforcement Dr Bradley had suspended his labors among the sick, so far as any stated attendance at the dispensary was concerned. This suspension was occasioned by pressure of more direct mis-

* There have also been [illegible] of [illegible] tracts distributed by Mr. Peet.

sionary labors. About six months since, however, he resumed this branch of his labors for one hour each day, Sabbaths excepted. You have already been informed of the success of efforts to forestall the ravages of the small pox by inoculation. All efforts to introduce vaccination into Siam having failed, it was deemed important to avail ourselves of the palliative influence of inoculation. We are now however able to report the practicability of introducing vaccination. The matter brought out by the reinforcement proved successful till the commencement of the rainy season. There seems to be no probability that it can be propagated during the rainy season. A memorial in the name of the American missionaries to the king has lately been lodged in the hands of the Prah Klang. The object of it is to awaken his majesty's attention to the subject & lead him to such investigation as may result in the extensive introduction of this efficacious remedy for one of the most dreadful diseases among men. What the result will be we of course cannot predict.

Mr. Robinson's time has been mostly oc-

occupied with translating the scriptures. The gospel of Mark (already printed), of Luke & John are ~~finished~~ already translated together with the Acts of the Apostles, the Epistle of Paul to the Collosians, & the three epistles of John. Small editions of most or all of these we desire to print during the coming year. We feel strongly desirous of being able to refer the Siamese to the Word of God itself for instruction.

In regard to schools we can say but little except that no experiment has yet been made in this department under such circumstances as would authorize us to form any definite opinion as to what we may expect hereafter to accomplish. There have, at all times during the year, been some children under instruction in the mission; but the fickleness of parents is such that they commonly remain but a short time. We believe that the great importance of imparting a christian education to the young demands more efficient efforts than we have hitherto been able to put forth for the accomplishment of this object.

In our report for 1838 we expressed the opinion that the instruction of the children of Chinese fathers should be conducted through the medium of the Siamese language. As it regards any very extended efforts in day schools our opinion is still the same. The Siamese will doubtless be the principal language this class of people will employ; & considering the great ease with which an ability to read it is acquired, & the very great difficulty of learning the Chinese, it would seem to be the height of folly to prefer the latter to the former as a medium of instruction. Still it is a question whether many of the Chinese would be willing to send their children to our schools in case we should refuse to teach them their father tongue. We trust that time & future efforts will make plain the path of duty.

We fear that what was said in connection with this subject in the report above alluded to may have produced the impression that we think lightly of efforts made for the good of the Chinese in Bangkok. Nothing could be farther from the fact. Indeed, so far as spiritual effects are concerned, we believe the Chinese are much more favorably situated than the Siamese. We think there are few if any places in the world where efforts for this class of people are likely to be crowned with so great success as here.

There is one prominent for this opinion which we suppose will commend itself to most persons. In his own country the Chinaman looks down upon the missionary as inferior to himself. In such places as Singapore, Batavia & others where the government is administered by Europeans, the Chinese feel that others look down upon them, & thus a distance is created between them & the missionary nearly or quite as prejudicial to success as that which exists in China itself. But in such places as Bangkok where neither the Chinaman nor the missionary belongs to the class that bears rule, they meet on a common level. That this must render them much more favorable to impression needs no argument to prove. Facts also, as might be expected, go to establish this view as just. We are not aware that the preaching of the gospel to the Chinese has been attended with so great success considering the amount of labor performed in any other place as in Bangkok. We think that as soon as practicable the hands of the brethren in this department should be so strengthened that no ordinary event, such as the removal of a brother from his labors by death or sickness, shall be able to hazard the permanency of their operations.

It is now seven years since the establishment of this mission. Those of us who have been here longest have for some years been able to preach the gospel, stammeringly indeed, yet so as for the most part to be understood. Still none of the Siamese have as yet professed attachment to Christ, & we have no satisfactory evidence that any of them have been born again. Some may be disposed to ask the question, "Why is it so? The success of the apostles was wonderful. Wherever they went they were able in a short time to gather a church of believers. Why then do you see no converts as the fruit of your labors?" We have often interrogated ourselves in this way, & have always been compelled to conclude that had we manifested the same devotedness to our work with the apostles, & had we always abounded in prayer as they did, we probably should have seen some, at least, who would give evidence of being born of the Spirit. We suppose too, that if the churches at home were as faithful in praying for us, as were the primitive churches in praying for the apostles, our success would be greater than in the case just supposed. We desire to feel humbled in view of our deficiencies & to seek by persevering prayer those qualifications which may render it consistent for God to pour out such a blessing upon us as we most desire. And we would earnestly request the churches to make unceasing prayer for us that our faith fail not, & that we may abound in all the fruits of the Spirit.

The difference however between the circumstances of this people & those to whom the apostles preached should not be overlooked when we are calculating what success we may reasonably expect to attend our labors. Otherwise we may be improperly borne down with discouragements. In most places visited by the apostles they found houses dedicated to the true God, & congregations statedly worshiping in them.

To these places of worship & to these congregations the apostles of right had access. As a matter of course the apostles found in most or all the places they visited, many who were well instructed in the O.T. Scriptures & already prepared to feel the force of their reasonings. These were in an eminent degree prepared for conversion & to become intelligent & efficient Christians & even officers of the church & preachers of the gospel. We have good reason for believing also that in many places the apostles found some truly pious persons who needed only to hear the news of a risen Savior that they might embrace him.

How different are our circumstances! No houses of worship dedicated to the true God, no congregations coming together every Sabbath to hear read "the law & the prophets", no knowledge of the true God & of course none to worship him. All that preparatory work of instruction in the character & the law of God which the apostles found already done is to be performed by us. It is true we possess some advantages of which the apostles were destitute. But these we believe to be adapted to give *extent* & *permanency* to our work rather than quickness of success. We are not aware that this course of thought can be justly denominated a limiting or neglecting of the influences of the Spirit; since although the H Spirit *can* work *without* or *against* means, we are taught both by scripture & observation to expect success in some good degree proportioned to the preparatory work accomplished.

In the light of these remarks we may be prepared to appreciate the worth of what has, as we suppose, already been accomplished by missionary labors in Siam.

1. In the first place, we *have reason to believe that the King & the great body of those in authority look upon us as honest, upright men & that* we came here to *do good*. At first we were looked upon with a suspicious eye. Many very naturally supposed us to be in some way connected with the English who have

extensive conquests in this quarter of the world & whose power is consequently much dreaded. How our being taken for subjects of Great Britain might prove prejudicial to our cause it is not difficult to perceive. It is now known, however, that England & America are two distinct countries with no more of political connection than exists between any other two countries at peace with each other. It was difficult too for those who know no law but selfishness to conceive it possible that we should have come so far merely for the purpose of doing good & propagating our religion. But by our mode of life, the gratuitous distribution of tracts, & more especially by our efforts in healing the sick, we have succeeded in convincing most acquainted with us that we are, if not strictly benevolent, at least greatly desirous of laying up a large store of merit. The establishment of a good character, especially with the rulers of a people whose government is so completely despotic as that of the Siamese is no insignificant step in preparing the way for the reception of the gospel.

2. There are large numbers in Siam whose feelings we suppose are enlisted in our favor on account of having received from us special temporal benefit. Such was the affections of the common people of Palestine for the Savior produced by his having healed their diseases that, on several occasions, they proved an effectual protection against the malice of his enemies. Seven or eight thousands have received medical aid from us since our arrival in the country. A large portion of these were afflicted with maladies confessedly beyond the reach of the skill of their own physicians. They were from all parts of the kingdom. Many of them are probably are forgetful of the hand that administered relief. Still we think it not too much to suppose that there are some thousands scattered through the different provinces whose natural feelings are enlisted in our behalf;- who speak in our favor to their families & neighbors, & who are able & disposed to say to those who speak against us at least as much as this,- "Whether these men are sinners or no, we know not. One thing we know, that whereas we were blind, now

we see. It will readily be seen that the agency of this class of people is likely to be of great value in the dissemination of the truth. Whenever we make excursions into the country we meet some of them. They are ready to invite us to their houses & to introduce us to their neighbors. Thus in a few hours a work may be accomplished in preaching the gospel to a little village which, under other circumstances, could not be done half so effectually in days or even in weeks.

3. *Many thousands have had the gospel so preached to them as that they have understood its leading principles.* Of this we have no more doubt that we have of any well established fact. Besides formal preaching in the common acceptation of the term, in which way alone we have addressed many thousands, we have printed & distributed about seventy thousand religious tracts & portions of scripture. In a large majority of instances the distribution of these tracts has been accompanied by oral instruction & exhortation calculated to awaken the interest of those who receive them. It is usually the case that at the stated times for distribution

some persons are present from a distance. They hear, receive books, return home & read & relate to their families & neighbors what they themselves have learned.

4. There are some hundreds, at least, who have a pretty thorough knowledge of the christian system & have closely observed its practical influence on those who profess it. We refer now to those who have for some time been connected with the mission as teachers, scholars, & labourers of various classes, such as cooks, printers, carpenters &c. &c. We include also those, of whom there is a large class, who have frequently visited our families, & have had opportunities of judging of our principles by our conduct. These have had "line upon line & precept upon precept." If in any thing the grace of God has made us to differ from themselves they have noticed it. May we not reasonably hope that some of these will come to a saving knowledge of Jesus Christ?

5. There is a considerable number who profess to be convinced of the folly of idol worship & to have forsaken it. Cases of this kind

are becoming somewhat frequent. We think they have been more numerous during the last than in any previous year. If we express a doubt in regard to their sincerity, they say, "Go to our houses & see. We have taken down & thrown away all our idols & implements of idol worship."* It must be remembered that it is a great thing for a heathen to renounce the religion of his fathers, & where we see any considerable number who are willing to do this publicly, we may be sure that those convictions which lead to this step are becoming widely diffused.

6. [We feel authorized to reckon among the fruits of missionary labors here, the establishment of schools & printing among the Roman Catholics. When the day school, for some sustained by the ladies of this mission was broken up through the influence of the Romish priests, something was necessary to meet the desires of their people for education. They therefore commenced schools of their own. They have also obtained a press & printed several books in the Roman character, which of course can be read only by their own people.

* We do not believe that all these professions are sincere. Still we hope that some of them are so.

~~These books, while they of course contain much that is erroneous, contain also much that is very good. On the whole we rejoice to witness these movements, although there is no good reason for believing that they originated in any desire on the part of the priests to enlighten their people.~~

6. Finally, we consider it no small step in preparing the way for the reception of the gospel by this nation that *several of the most prominent & influential men acknowledge their disbelief in the system of the universe taught in their sacred books & consequently acknowledge that all the books which teach this system are uninspired*. There are many thousand volumes of what the Siamese call their sacred books. It is probable that all these books contain more or less that may be proved to be false & therefore contain the elements of their own destruction. It is especially so with some of their most renowned books which treat of the constitution of the universe. We will not attempt to state what their belief is. Suffice it to say, it can easily be demonstrated to be false. As there are few if any nations where the belief of the people depends so much on that of their superiors as in Siam,

it is reasonable to suppose that this beginning in the rejection of books heretofore reputed sacred, by men high in rank & influence, will go very far towards overturning the established belief of the nation & preparing the way for the reception of the true religion.

We desire not to leave the impression that we esteem ourselves as the only human agents in the production of the above results. Other laborers are in the field; [redacted] We desire to be looked upon as only co-workers with our brethren in the same glorious cause.

Before closing this communication we would say a few words concerning two or three topics not mentioned above. The attempt to suppress the traffic in opium we believe has been attended with quite as much success as could have been expected. Still, considerable quantities of the drug are, without doubt, smuggled into the country. But while the use of opium has diminished, that of ardent spirits has greatly increased. Five men are seen intoxicated now where one was seen by ma two years since. Of course crimes of various kinds increase in the same proportion. What the end will be it is impossible to say.

The commerce of Siam is gradually increasing. This we are glad to see, because as commerce increases we may expect the demand for various articles of foreign manufacture to increase also, & consequently the industry of the country to be promoted. One of the great hindrances to the gospel among this people is idleness, & they are idle because their wants are so few that they can be supplied with very little labor. Could the expense of living to the Siamese be tripled, or quadrupled we should expect great good as the result.

It is known that Siam & Cochin China are rival kingdoms. They have had frequent wars, the subject of contention being Cambodia which lies between them. For some years past the emperor of Cochin China has been building ships of war after European models. The King of Siam has done the same & will probably feel it necessary to do what he can to keep pace with his rival. During the last year the emperor of Cochin China has purchased a steam boat for warlike purposes. The king of Siam may do the same. It is impossible to foresee what would be the effect of a war between the two countries. In the mean time, the preparations which are going on, together with the increasing efforts in the commercial line, we suppose, may have the effect to divert money from the wats, in the erection of which immense sums have been annually expended. Another effect may be to increase the demand for the introduction of the English language & such of the sciences as are necessary to conduct these operations with success. How far this may go towards giving success to our efforts at establishing schools remains yet to be seen.

Requesting a continued remembrance, dear Sir, in your addresses at the throne of grace, we remain

Affectionately yours.
J. Caswell.

Rev. R. Anderson D.D. } In behalf of the missionaries of
Secy. ABCFM. } ABCFM. in Bangkok Siam.